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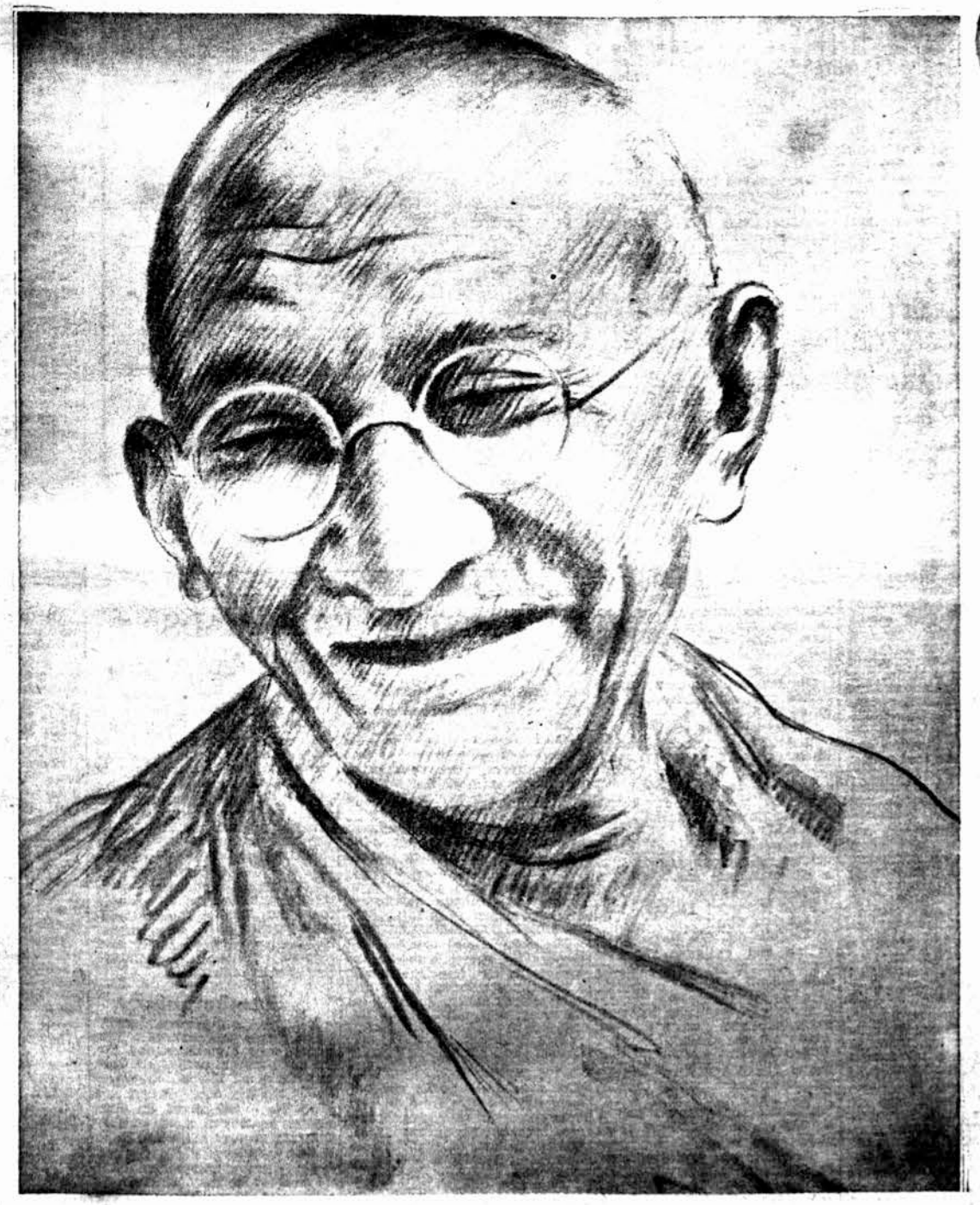
PEACE WAS HIS SERMON



—Courtesy, Achrekar

The war-weary world torn between 'Blocs,' victimised by power politics and drawn to the edge of the 'atomic' precipice needs the Mahatma more than ever.

Gandhi Jayanti which falls on Tuesday is a call for goodwill among men and peace on earth.

THIRD FORCE IN VIET NAM

(SEE PAGE 4)

WEEK-END FUN

Nature's Big Hoax

BY RALPH H. MAJOR (Jr.)

IT was now five hours since the submarine had left its base on a routine daytime patrol. The Pacific sun beat down fiercely. As the vessel moved leisurely through the water, crewmen stripped to the waist and relaxed on its narrow deck, writes the author in 'Coronet'.

Intelligence had reported no important Jap ships any closer than Formosa Strait, severl hundred miles north. Orders for this day in 1944 were to cover outlying waters where an occasional Nipponese supply tender might be stationed. Thus far radar had picked up nothing; the sub had cruised on the surface all day. Suddenly a sailor pointed. "Look there! It looks like the whole Jap fleet!"

*

Another sailor rushed to the conning tower hatch and yelled, "Lieutenant, target ahead!" When the officer clambered onto deck, he stared in surprise About 15 miles distant, a convoy was steaming across the horizon! Quickly he ordered all hands below

"There's nothing on the radar screen," a technician reported.

"There must be," the lieutenant retorted. "I saw the ships myself!" Within minutes the sub was under water, moving toward its target, and the navigator carefully plotted an attack course.

"We're not getting any closer," the lieutenant grumbled after half an hour. "You're sure we're on course?" The navigator nodded

For two hours the sub chased its elusive target. Finally, in desperation, it surfaced. The convoy was gone! It had vanished into thin air!

Back at base that evening, the lieutenant asked intelligence officers about the phantom convoy. One officer consulted some papers.

"There WAS a convoy today," he admitted. "but you couldn't have seen it. It was our convoy —but it was 100 miles from your sector!"

Then the lieutenant learned that he had been a victim of nature's most puzzling hoax—the mirage. He had seen not the ships themselves, but an image of the 100-mile-distant convoy, refracted through air layers and made to appear on the submarine's horizon.

The embarrassed lieutenant was only one of thousands of mirage victims. For centuries, realistic optical illusions—not hallucinations—have hoodwinked men on land and sea, and sometimes their freakish pranks result in tragedy.

*

One day in 1924, Maj. Frederick L. Martin took off from an Alaskan airfield on a projected round-the-world flight. Soon after he had gained altitude, he discovered he had manoeuvred into an area of sharp peaks. When he tried to escape the mountains on his left, he faced a treacherous crag head-on. Again he swerved quickly. But the wall was still there. Suddenly there was a crash. And the plane plummeted to the ground.

Fortunately, Martin survived. But the story he told sent shivers up the spines of veteran airmen. Actually, he said, the rocks were not there at all. A mirage had "moved" them thousands of feet to the right.

Another airman plagued by mirages was Charles A. Lindbergh On his famous non-stop flight to Paris, he was surprised to see Irish mountains and valleys unfolding beneath him, hours before he could possibly have sighted shore. Only by holding to his course did he thwart the potentially deadly results of the optical illusion.

More often, however, mirages cause no more discomfort than red faces. One particular Arctic mirage baffled two distinguished scientific expeditions for almost a century, and cost the American Museum of Natural History some dol. 300.000

A British party headed by Sir

(Continued on Page 23)

"Where is Jones?"

"He isn't here. His wife telephoned him that the baby was asleep, and he's gone home to see what it looks like."

* *

"Do you expect to be away long"? "Fourteen or twenty one days—I mean, two or three weeks."

* *

Four officials of a country bank who often played cards in working hours were reported by a customer.

In due course a bank inspector paid an unexpected visit and peering through a window, found them engaged in a game Thinking he would give them a scare, he set off the fire alarm bell on the front of the building. He waited a few minutes and then saw the landlord of the public-house opposite running across the street with four pints or beer.

* *

The aproned figure at the sink gazed sadly at the accumulation of plates and dishes, pots and pans, was this all that marriage meant?

A heavy sigh, a rolling up of sleeves, and the kitchen was soon filled with the clatter of washing and scouring. The toiler paused from time to time to listen to the steady thrash of a typewriter in the next room.

Suddenly the noise ceased, and a large, spectacled woman, lofty of brow, appeared in the doorway.

"Hercules, darling", she said, addressing the little man, "I can never remember—do you spell 'cave man' with or without a hyphen?"

* *

After the wedding, the happy couple were photographed as they left the church, and proofs were promised in a few days. The large envelope duly arrived and was opened in great excitement.

Inside were several studies of a baby lying on a rug, and on the back they read: "Please state clearly which size you want, and how many."

* *

"He told me last night that I looked positively ethereal in the moonlight."

"What does that mean?"

"I don't know, but I smacked his face to be on the safe side!"

* *

"When I was introduced to your wife the other day I was sorry to discover that she is rather deaf.

"Rather deaf? Do you know, old boy, we once lived close to a gasworks, and one night a gasometer exploded!"

"Good gracious! I'll bet your wife heard that!"

"Yes, she did. She turned over in bed and grunted: 'John, you'll have to get something for that cough!' "

* *

"I know a man who looks so much like you that one could hardly tell you apart."

"You haven't paid him that pound I lent you three months ago, have you?"

* *

"Jackson and Williams had a terrible row in the club last night", said Wilson.

His companion looked surprised. "That's strange," he said, "I thought those two were inseparable."

"They were," said Wilson. "It took six of us to drag them apart."

* *

"I say, old man, what happened to that parrot of yours?"

"Oh, I married, you know, and it died of a broken heart".

"Jealousy, I suppose?"

"Well, not exactly. It couldn't stand the vocal competition."

* *

Mrs. Smith: "We've been getting more fish lately, which is a good thing. They say fish makes brains."

Mrs. Johnson: "You're telling me! Why, my husband caught a large trout yesterday and, believe me, this morning he could hardly get his hat on."

"Why are you so friendly with that very ordinary-looking man, dear?"

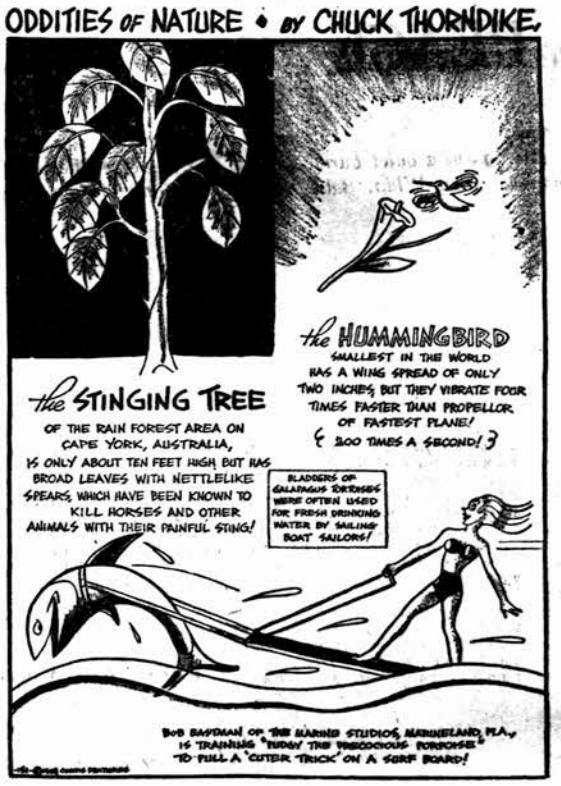
"Because I'm registered with him."

"Ah, I see. He obviously appeals to your grocer instincts."

The regimental wit looked down at the tiny carrot which had been included with his portion of boiled beef.

"What's this?" he asked. "The thin end of the veg., I presume."

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE


the STINGING TREE
OF THE RAIN FOREST AREA ON CAPE YORK, AUSTRALIA, IS ONLY ABOUT TEN FEET HIGH BUT HAS BROAD LEAVES WITH NETTLELIKE SPEARS, WHICH HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO KILL HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS WITH THEIR PAINFUL STING!
the HUMMINGBIRD
SMALLEST IN THE WORLD HAS A WING SPREAD OF ONLY TWO INCHES, BUT THEY VIBRATE FOUR TIMES FASTER THAN PROPELLOR OF FASTEST PLANE! (200 TIMES A SECOND!)
BLADDERS OF GALAPAGUS TORTOISES WERE OFTEN USED FOR FRESH DRINKING WATER BY SAILING BOAT SAILORS!
BOB BAYDIAN OF THE MARINE STUDIOS, MARINELAND, FLA., IS TRAINING "RUDY" THE PRECOCIOUS PORPOISE TO PULL A 'CUTEST TRICK' ON A SURF BOARD!

UNITED BALDHEADS OF AMERICA

ADOPTING the apt slogan, "Shiny Domes Forever," the baldheaded men of America have formed themselves into an association with head-quarters at Fort Arthur, Texas, whose Chamber of Commerce sponsors the organization, writes Dorothy V. Davis, in 'Tit-Bits'.

Recently, the United Baldheads of America held their second International Convention, and so popular was the conclave that not only did reporters and photographers from leading newspapers and magazines flock to it, BUT NEWSREELS COVERED IT, TOO.

The shiny domed men paraded through the streets to receive the key of the city from the Mayor.

But as the delegates were told to "wear no hats and display to the world the glory of their unembellished craniums" many of them had to carry sunshades to prevent their sensitive skulls from getting sunburned.

To show contempt for ordinary men, the delegates from all over America carried placards and banners bearing such statements as: "Hooray no hair to comb: No one frowns on hairless crowns: Busy blocks grow no locks: No hair to nurture is a blessed virtue: No dandruff for me: No hair, bare, but we don't care: GIRLS PREFER SKULLS WITHOUT FUR!"

One incident that marred their happy day was the arrest by four burly policemen of the town's local barber, who broke through the rows of spectators endeavouring to sell toupees, and hair tonic at two shillings a bottle.

Baldhead Day

Referring to this incident when he welcomed the delegation, the Mayor announced that he had "promulgated a proclamation" declaring that the United Baldheads of America convention date should be known as Baldhead Day in Port Arthur.

He suggested that in future all local barber shops should close on this day as a sign of respect.

The chief baldhead, known as the Grand Exalted High Dome, read messages of greetings to the crowds and among them was one from the shiny domed Mayor of a town in Arkansas, enclosing a picture of himself and his local group of baldheads standing at the local railway station under the town's name—Bald Knob.

At the end of the convention the delegates departed with the Grand Exalted High Dome's words ringing in their ears: "We resolve to let our lights so shine, extending a warm glow to all in eternal glorification of the unembellished cranium. United for ever in the holy bonds of baldness."

Membership

If anyone is interested, membership costs ten shillings. The money goes towards paying for the next convention and the barbecue they all attend afterwards. I'm in a hurry now. Where am I going? Off to get my hair shaved — they've made me an honorary member and who'd want to miss a barbecue where a grilled steak is just a snack?

I wouldn't be the only lady member of the Baldheads though. There's Mrs. Peggy Jenkin, of Bognor Regis.

She thinks a man with a bald head looks attractive and prosperous, and she wrote to the United Baldheads to tell them so.

"How much more distinguished he looks," she wrote. "His neatness, his well-groomed appearance" (meaning any baldheaded man, of course). "He can walk in the wind", declared Mrs. Jenkin, "without fear of hair flapping ridiculously about."

So, of course, they made Mrs. Jenkin an honorary member, too. But I hardly think she's likely to get any steaks out of it unless she can persuade her husband—who is a little thin on top—to start a British branch. Even so, I doubt if the Ministry of Food would play!

Perfect Lie Detector

BY WILLIAM B. ZIFF

SOME years ago an editor came to discuss with me a book on character analysis. I was explaining that people often reveal their inner attitudes by unconscious outward signs, when they think they are presenting an inscrutable front, writes the author in "Your Life".

"All right," said he, "tell me what I am thinking".

He was sitting on a sofa leaning slightly backward, one knee clasped in his hands. To me his position conveyed a guarded, skeptical mood, though his polite silence might have been mistaken for agreement. I told him so, and he confirmed the appraisal.

Last year, while lecturing to a group of medical men on character reading, I became increasingly aware of a large man in the audience who was leaning forward from the edge of his seat, hands on his knees. Why wasn't this man relaxed like the rest of my listeners? Taking a chance on what I believed was the answer, I announced that there was a person in the audience who had had practical experience with my subject, and that he agreed with my conclusions. "That's true, Doctor, is it not?" I said, addressing the large man. He agreed at once, with a wide grin.

"There is a language in every gesture," Shakespeare wrote in 'A Winter's Tale.' Like all students of human nature, he was aware that the body is a perfect lie detector No matter how carefully you watch your words and facial expressions, your real feelings and thoughts come through in gestures, postures and mannerisms.

*

The ability to read these telltale signs is important to salesmen, actors, politicians and lawyers. A seasoned cross-examiner, facing a hostile witness, watches for little outward signs of inner agitation—a sudden movement of the foot, perhaps, or the rhythmic rocking of a crossed leg.

The trial lawyer Louis Nizer tells me that he presses a witness relentlessly if the witness, when about to answer a question, momentarily hides his mouth in a lip-wiping gesture, "The is an unconscious distress signal," he explains. "The witness is saying in effect that he wishes he didn't have to answer that one."

There are certain basic gestures that almost infallibly disclose mental and emotional reaction. You can test this by assuming a position and then attempting to simulate an emotional attitude contrary to that which the posture naturally conveys. Try to maintain a mood of defiance while standing with head bowed and a sweet smile on your lips.

Those who watched Frank Costello's hands on the TV screen when he testified before the Kefauver committee did not need to see his face. Those restless hands shredding a match box, drying their sweating palms with a handkerchief, spoke volumes.

*

A person's fundamental nature is clearly proclaimed in his habitual gestures. The jaunty upward angle of F. D. Roosevelt's long cigarette-holder symbolized his self-confident optimism. The great trial lawyer Clarence Darrow, standing with his feet apart, head slightly down, thumb in his galluses, expressed complete self-assurance and a rocklike and confident immovability. Governor Dewey of New York throws both hands into the air when stressing a point. Whether studied or spontaneous, the gesture says in effect "I reveal all of myself, there is nothing to conceal." But a secretive person usually keeps his hands out of sight, or turned so that the palms are hidden from view.

In character analysis, the direction of a physical motion is significant. Many emotions and traits of human nature can be related to a simple cross: up and down, right and left. We look up for hope, down in weariness

(Continued on Page 23)

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Story Of Sabotage Of Hindu Code Bill

CHIEF WHIP DOES NOT PLAY THE GAME

Indian Democracy Developing On American Model

THE Hindu Code Bill was given a quiet burial during the week. The pall-bearers were the Government Chief Whip, Babu Satnarayan Sinha, the protector of the Brahmanic orthodoxy, Shaikh Naziruddin Ahmed, Rohini Kumar Chaudhry and the Bihar Industrial magnate Syamanandan Sahaya. The Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chief mourner. The Prime Minister delivered the funeral oration. Amongst the messages received was one from the President of India.

The Hindu Code Bill was a still-born child in respect of which the Prime Minister had solemnly declared that his Government, "will stand or fall by it." The Government is standing twisting its moustaches, though the Bill was strangled to death. It was a case of infanticide.

The Bill may be dead, but the problems, which it has raised, will act and react on the constitutional development of India.

May's Parliamentary practice lays down the following duties of the Government Chief Whip:—

"The efficient and smooth running of the Parliamentary machine depends largely on the whips. The Government chief whip is concerned with mapping out the time of the session, for applying in detail the Government's programme of business, for estimating the time likely to be required for each item and for arranging the business of the individual sitting. In carrying out his duties, he is directly responsible to the Prime Minister, as the leader of the House. He also acts as intermediary between the leader and rank and file of the party in order to keep the former informed as to the trend of party opinion"

Questions To Chief Whip

The issue, therefore, is whether the Government Chief Whip has been discharging his duties as laid down for him by the Mother of Parliaments? The first question relates to the Government Business. The Government Bills have been growing, from session to session. How has he been estimating the time likely to be required for each item and how has he been mapping out the time of the House to put through the Government business? So far as the Hindu Code Bill is concerned, did he act as an intermediary between the Prime Minister and the rank and file of the Congress Party? If the Congress Party were opposed to the Bill, how was it that it adopted, with minor adjustments, majority of the clauses of the first two chapters of the Bill?

The second issue is even more fundamental. It is open to a Minister to argue against a Government proposal, but, he has to support a decision of his Government, once it is reached. This is the corner-stone of Parliamentary democracy. The only remedy for a dissenting Minister, unreconciled to the Cabinet decision is resignation. A parliamentary democracy does not permit a Minister to remain in the Government and work against its decisions.

It is an open secret that the Government Chief Whip had been opposed to the Hindu Code Bill. It is also no secret that he was out-voted. And it is also no secret that he non-co-operated with the Government in putting the Bill through Parliament. He has now known his strength. The Prime Minister and his Government are at the mercy of the Government Chief Whip. The passing of any measure, which the Chief Whip does not approve, of may be sabotaged.

It will be thus seen that the Hindu Code Bill has sown the seeds, which if they are allowed to germinate, will destroy Parliamentary democracy in India. The Prime Minister may be the 'de jure' leader of the Party, but the Chief Whip has become the 'de facto' leader of the House.

American Model

Indian democracy is developing on the American model. Slowly "Lobbies" are being created to boost up particular interests. There are already textile, sugar, shipping, plywood lobbies, so to say. A "Razor" lobby is now in the offing. Questions are repeatedly asked, which should have the effect of giving protection to the razor industry. The Industry Minister disclosed that razor blades were indirectly assisted. The member was not interested in blades but in "cut-throat" razors. More to follow in the coming months.

As the elections draw nearer, the sermons to Civil Servants to remain impartial are also becoming more and more vociferous. Apprehensions are often created, not because of particular leanings of the services, but because of the attitude of Congressmen. It is no secret that servicemen, have often been transferred, if they had resisted the commands of a local Congress leader. Non-official Congressmen have been making an all out effort to demoralise the services and thereby compel them to the their line. Congress leaders from Parts B and C States have often declared in private, that the Congress would lose elections, unless their Ministries were set up forthwith.

Civil Servants

The political activities of Civil Servants, was the subject of an enquiry by what is called the "Masterman Committee" in Great Britain. The Committee made its report in 1949. Its recommendations were accepted by the British Government.

In framing its recommendations, the Committee tried to balance between two principles, namely:—

1. In a democratic society, it is desirable for all citizens to have a voice in the affairs of the tate and for as many as possible to play an active part in public life.
2. The public interest demands the maintenance of political impartiality in the Civil Service and of Confidence in that impartiality as an essential part of the structures of Government in this country.

For the purpose of its enquiry, the Committee made a distinction between (a) the free expression of a man's party-political views in private or through the ballot box, and (b) their expression in public for the purpose of propagating the ideas of a political party.

The Committee observed:—"In the problem before us the public interest must always be the criterion. It involves, in the words of the Blanesburgh Committee's Report, "the necessity of maintaining, without possibility of question, the public confidence in the political impartiality af the Public Service." This need is, we think, axiomatic and will not be disputed. On the contrary, we believe it will be generally agreed that the efficient and smooth working of democratic government depends very largely upon maintaining that confidence and on people believing that, notwithstanding political change, the Civil Service will give completely loyal service to the Government of the day. We think, moreover, that the extension of the functions of the State in the last few decades greatly increases the need for maintaining the impartiality of the Service. We have worked upon the assumption that this confidence must be maintained even at the cost of certain sacrifices. Entry into the Civil Service is a voluntary act and there can be no reasonable complaint if the conditions of service include some restrictions (as is the case in certain other professions and employments). Public interest demands, at least amongst those employees of the State who correspond with the common conception of the Civil Service, a manner of behaviour which is incompatible with the overt declaration of party political allegiance.

Policy And Views

This incompatibility is obvious in the case of the Administrative Class who are the advisers of Ministers and assist in the making of policy. Their role in the formulation of policy decisions and their close relationship with Ministers clearly require an attitude of mind with which the public advocacy of party political views would be inconsistent. The characteristic which has long been recognised in the British administrator and extolled as a special virtue in his impartiality, and, in his public capacity, a mind untinged by political prepossession. Differing in type and mental attitude from the politician or the party-man, the civil servant conceives it his duty to advise on the basis of the facts set before him. He does not advocate a particular system of political doctrines. Even if his personal sympathies attract him towards a political party, he does not express those sympathies in public. There is, however more involved than the mere repression of party views. The Administrative civil servant voluntarily enters a profession in which his service to the public will take a non-political form. It will consist in the wise and accurate estimation of the reasons for and against a particular course of action, formulated not for the purpose of influencing the public mind, but for the benefit of those who actually have to take decisions. The deliberate choice of a profession in which he knows that his service to the public will take this form gives a bent to the mind. It is very unlikely that a civil servant formed by years of training and the exercise of administrative functions would hold clear-cut views in the sense of being a constant supporter of the entire programme of one party, even if on the whole his sympathies lay with it.

Only a very small proportion of the Service is, however, in close contact with Ministers. Those who are responsible for advising Ministers amongst a variety of other duties are to be found mainly among the higher Administrative ranks. The whole Administrative Class numbers only about 3,500 men and women, most of whom are stationed in Headquarters Departments in the Whitehall area. The Departments in which these Administrative staffs work are, however, composed of civil servants organised in divisions or branches, and made up of members of the various classes — Professional, Executive, Clerical and Typing—who work together as teams. All of them are, in differing ways appropriate to the responsibilities of their rank, engaged at different stages on the same blocks of work, and each contributes in varying degree according to his status towards the decisions made by the Administrative officers or towards the submissions made to Ministers. The requirements of the work demand this grouping, and a real sense of unity exists amongst the members of these different grades who work together as part of a single organisation; we are satisfied that the same basic principles apply to all of them alike.

Political Bias

In all these cases, the essential factor is the relation of civil servants with the public rather than their relations with the Minister. First the work of these civil servants must in fact be completely impartial. Secondly, the public as a whole and the press must be satisfied in their own minds that no suggestion of political bias enters into their treatment of individuals. Public opinion is a sensitive barometer reacting sharply to any breaches of the traditional impartiality of the Civil Service. The importance of these considerations can hardly be exaggerated today when vital decisions on claims for social benefits, assessment to tax, liability to various forms of national service, claim to certain rationed commodities, and many other aspects of daily life are being taken by officials often of humble rank. Whether we consider the man-in-the-street seeking employment the professional man applying for a supplementary allowance of petrol, or the member of the business community dealing with the various economic controls now operated by the Civil Service the life of every citizen is being directly and acutely affected by all grades of the hierarchy. In these circumstances, public faith in the non-political and impartial attitude of the Civil Service as a whole would be quickly shaken if individual civil servants were known or even suspected, rightly or wrongly, to be not in fact detached from party allegiance.

Detachment

It follows, in our opinion, that the principle hitherto observed in the Civil Service, that a civil servant maintains a certain reserve in political matters and does not put himself forward prominently on one side or the other, is plainly right for that part of the Service popularly associated with the phrase "white collar workers." The practice of reticence in public is necessary to the maintenance of this attitude. Nothing crystallizes views like the expression of them in controversy and it would be harder ever afterwards for a civil servant to advise his Minister or his senior officers in a sense contrary to the party line if he had once publicly declared his adhesion to party doctrine. He must regard his powers as an advocate as being always at the service not of a party doctrine but of an administrative ideal.

There is, of course, also the consideration that, even if he could keep his party views absolutely separate from his judgement of a particular question, as some contend he can, it would be almost impossible for him to convince other people that he had done so.

The Committee, therefore recommended that Civil servants must maintain a reserve in political matters. So far as national politics are concerned, they must abstain from any public manifestation of their views which might associate them prominently with a political party. They may not:—

(a) Hold office in any political party organisation, national or local;
(b) Speak in public on matters of party political controversy;
(c) Write letters to the press, publish books or articles or circulate leaflets setting forth their views on party political matters;
(d) Engage in convassing in support of political candidates.

Amongst the Civil servants, so debarred, are men engaged in administrative, professional, scientific, technical, Executive, Clerical, Typing, Service Departments' constabularies and Post Office supervisory manipulative posts. The Committee, likewise, has prohibited Civil servants to attend Conferences convened under the aegis of political organisations. As for the Conference of non-political character, the Committee recommended that, within the framework of its proposals for ensuring neutrality, and subject to the observance of the official secrets Acts and the code of reserve proposed, there should be greater freedom for Civil servants in the field of professional and non-political public affairs, the only safeguard required being that they must make it clear that they speak for themselves and not for their departments.

Line Of Demarcation

The Committee, however drew a line of demarcation between those grades whose participation in political activities might impair public confidence and efficiency in service and those whose activities would involve no such risk.

The committe recommended that all members of the grades "below the line" should be permitted to stand for Parliament without resignation, unless they were elected, should be entitled to reinstatement, if they ceased to be the members of Parliament. They should be completely free to engage in all forms of political activity, subject only to the maintenance of official secrets Acts and the ban on political activities while in uniforms on duty or in official premises. Amongst the "below the line" Civil servants are the industrials from service Departments, Ministry of Supply Post Offices and minor and manipulative grades in Post Office.

Will the Government of India adopt similar rules for the Civil servants of this country as well?

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Viet Nam Has A Third Force

ANTI-RED PATRIOTS OUT TO LIBERATE COUNTRY

But French Imperialists Refuse To Face Facts

IN the ding-dong battle raging in Viet Nam between the French puppet Bao Dai and the Communist inspired Ho Chi-Minh, there is a "Third Force" — patriots who are fighting for a truly independent, libertarian country. The Stalinists have put a prize on their heads and French Imperialism does not tolerate them. But they alone will be able to stem the "Red" tide in the long run.

BY SOL SANDERS

DESPITE the events of the past six years, the myth persists in left-wing circles in New York, Washington, London and Paris and, unfortunately for Asia, in New Delhi, as well, that the struggle in Indo-China is solely between the French Colonialists and an all-national front led by the Stalinists.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The Stalinists are there, without doubt. Today, after years of in-fighting, the Kremlin's agents control every important post in the Government of not-so-Titoist Ho Chi-minh, the "Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

The Colonialists are there—and in strength. It is enough to point out that the bitterly anti-American M. Gautier, Vichyite collaborator of Admiral Decoux during his regime from 1940 to 1945, is back again as righthand political adviser to Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny.

But grouped around the former Annamese Emperor Bao Dai, now chief of state of the French-sponsored Viet Nam "within the French Union," is another force. Beneath the layers of opportunists, French spies and hangers-on there is a hard nucleus of patriots who are fighting for a truly independent, libertarian Viet Nam says the author in "New Republic".

Who are these people and why haven't they been heard from by the West?

Pointer To U. S.

One hundred years of brutal French repression of national feeling in Viet Nam have produced a xenophobia more virulent than anywhere else in Asia (with, perhaps, the exception of China). Unlike their Stalinist enemies in the Viet Minh, whose Government councils are carried on in French or Mandarin (Chinese), many of them speak only a little French and no English. The passing journalist who spends two weeks in Saigon or Hanoi with American Embassy officials rarely sees them.

Many of these "nationalists", as they are known even in Viet Minh circles, live in constant physical danger. Viet Minh victory in Indo-China would mean the firing squad; meanwhile there is always the danger of a Viet Minh assassination. And the French have long considered them their second—if not their first—enemy. In the immediate postwar period the French armed the Viet Minh police in Hanoi who on several occasions shot down anti-Stalinist nationalist demonstrators.

Even now the French fear an alliance between these Vietnamese elements and the Americans, which would crush the Viet Minh, but which would at the same time end French monopoly-capitalism in Indo-China.

There is no nationalist line, as there is a Viet Minh-Stalinist line enunciated by the Viet Minh radio and Peking. Within the broad general outlines of anti-Stalinism and nationalism, there is room for a great divergence of opinion. The force draws from such varied groups as Indo-China's three million Roman Catholics; the Dai Viets, a semi-secret society and political party; the Hoa Hao, a reformist Buddhist movement; the Viet Nam Quoc (Z) Dan Dang, a nationalist revolutionary party based on the teachings of China's Sun Yat-sen; the League of Viet Nam Revolutionaries, a group—largely still in exile from the French—in Hong Kong; and the Cao Dai, a religious group.

No Room For Opposition

Recent press reports from Saigon indicate a sizable group of the Cao Dai—including its military chief-of-staff and a number of troops, perhaps the best-trained Vietnamese in Indo-China—have gone over to the Viet Minh. This news illustrates the deteriorating political situation in Viet Nam which belies the present military calm. The Cao Dai-ists are anti-Communist by the very nature of their movement and because great numbers of their group were slaughtered in North Viet Nam immediately after the Japanese surrender on accusation by the Viet Minh of collaboration with Japanese Fascism.

Recent press reports

But to mention these organizations is to deceive the reader about conditions in Viet Nam. Outside the Communist Party hardly any other political movement exists.

The Stalinists tolerate no rival organisations in the territory controlled by the Viet Minh. And the French are quick to crush any organization in the region nominally controlled by Bao Dai's Government which threatens to put an end to the farce of the present "independence." They recently purged the efficient Government of North Viet Nam for this reason.

The anti-Stalinist force in Viet Nam is largely based on individual rather than group organization. Such an example is that of one of my friends in Hanoi, imprisoned four times since 1939 for revolutionary activity: first by the French in 1940, then by the Japanese in 1944, then by the Viet Minh regime in 1945 and again by the French in 1946. Or like another friend, who as a secretary in Ho Chi-minh's office in 1945 and 1946 saw with his own eyes the brutality, the cynicism and the terror of Stalinism during the Viet Minh's 16 months' rule of North Viet Nam.

These people are what in "sophisticated" circles—French Socialist as well as Stalinist—are called "bourgeois nationalists". In Western Europe, Socialists long ago found out that they had more in common with democrats, whatever their economic theories, than with totalitarians, whether they called themselves Marxists or Fascists. The Nationalists lost out to the Viet Minh during their running battles of 1945 and 1946, in no small part because of the treachery of the French and the Chinese Nationalists who occupied the northern half of Indo-China. When the end came, perhaps it was weakness which led the Nationalist Nguyen Hai-than to refuse to allow his followers to carry out an assassination plot against Ho Chi-minh. But it might have also been that he saw morality as the essential difference between his followers and the Stalinists.

There is a great whispering campaign in Indo-China and in France about the tremendous amounts of money which Vietnamese officials of the present regime are sending out of the country to France and the United States. In six months in Indo-China, I saw no concrete evidence for these stories, although I believe they are in part true. The irony is that the French Colonialists should be propagating them. It is the French corps of functionaries in Indo-China which has been the most at fault in this respect.

Can anyone forget the sorry spectacle of two French generals selling the military plans of the French army against Viet Minh to commercial spies in Saigon? The simplest and easiest way to stop this export of capital from Indo-China would be for the French to publish international balance-of-payments figures for the "Three Associated States in the French Union."

Then, the world might get a chance to judge the present Viet Nam Government for itself—and, incidentally, to find out just what the profits of French companies operating in Indo-China are. France is the only important country which does not publish these figures for her Asian dependencies.

Ho Chi-Minh Legend

One of the favourite parlour sports of little minds in Saigon and Paris is talking about the latest Bao Dai scandal. The 37-year-old emperor is a lot of things. He is undoubtedly a playboy; he likes to spend money; he drinks and "plays" too much. But there is certainly another side to his character and his story. Bred (by the French) to be a spoiled boy, psychotically shy, he has been thrust into a position where he must defend his people against an external threat of Communist imperialism masquerading as genuine national feeling against the French.

And his position has placed him in direct competition to one of the shrewdest figures in world Communism, Ho Chi-minh, who, whether or not he still lives and directs the Stalinists in Indo-China, nevertheless has become a legend backed by a powerful propaganda machine unequalled in any other country save by that of Stalin in Russia itself.

This is Bao Dai's job. Yet what are his tools? The French, at a time when every other Western nation has recognized it, refuse to understand the simple proposition that only genuine national feeling can beat Stalinism in Asia and persist in trying to reinstate a semi-colonial regime.

For example, while every military observer sees the problem in Indo-China as one of manpower, the French try to recruit a "national" Vietnamese army by scattering them among existing French units. Such mercenaries cannot be expected to stand up against fanatically indoctrinated Stalinist forces.

WASHINGTON: so quick to jump to recognition of the Bao Dai regime under the French so-called transfer of sovereignty, is of no more help. At the time Bao Dai was trying to create a government of national unity earlier this year—jettisoning the notorious French puppet Premier Tran Van Huu—American Minister to Viet Nam, Donald Heath, told a Washington television audience that the issue of Colonialism was dead in Indo-China. At that moment, de Lattre had gone to Dalat to present Bao Dai with an ultimatum as to who could and who could not be appointed to the new cabinet.

Much has been written about Bao Dai's fabulous living. Again the French have never given any figures, but it is extremely doubtful that Bao Dai's private income (apparently apportioned on a week-to-week basis by the French to keep him in line) is as large as that of any other chief of state of a nation of 23 million.

The French Colonialists talk a good deal about their subsidies to the Vietnamese Government. But according to last year's budget for the three states of Indo-China released early this year, the Vietnamese Government paid its own way out of revenues collected from taxes and import duties. (That figure was exclusive of the salaries of High Commissioner Leon Pignon and other high French Government officials in Indo-China. And it does not, of course, include he cost of French military operations in Indo-China.)

French Repression

No reasonable Vietnamese—and certainly not this writer, who has seen young Frenchmen, North Africans, Germans and Vietnamese dying gallantly and sometimes tragically in North Viet Nam for the anti-Communist cause—underestimates the sacrifice of the French. But that sacrifice will be made for nothing if Paris and Washington do not realize the facts in Asia: There is no room in South Asia for Westerners except what our non-Communist friends want to give us. Bao Dai's regime, cleansed of the French-supported parasites that now infest it, can still rally to our side the Viet Nam's people who are sick of war and afraid of Stalinism. But it cannot do so until there is new understanding in Paris, and real encouragement from Washington.

"BAIT FOR THE TRAP IN ASIA"

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THIS CLOCK LIVES ON AIR

Closest approach to the scientist's dream of perpetual motion has appeared from the laboratories of Switzerland—a clock which "lives on air."

The only energy on which it depends is slight changes in the temperature of the air. The actual mechanism includes a chemical body, ether chlorine which is sealed hermatically in a strong metal drum. Within the drum, immersed in the chemical, is a circular bellows. A change in temperature causes vapour expansion or contraction in the chemical which exerts or relieves pressure on the bellows in the drum. Within the bellows is a powerful spring.

When the temperature of the room rises, the chlorine-saturated vapour expands and compresses the bellows-like accordion. This action is transmitted to the small chain inside the bellows, one end of which is attached to the barrel of the clock movement, around which it winds itself by means of a small spring which keeps it taut. It is this action of the chain on the barrel which winds the clock.

New Society Through Gandhian Economics

NON-VIOLENT WAY TO REVOLUTION

GANDHI Jayanti falls on Tuesday. The war-weary world can still look for inspiration to the ideals he preached and practised. The conception of a state where everyone takes according to his needs eliminates the cause of friction that brings on world conflicts; with this background can be achieved a classless community—without violence.

BY VED PRAKASH

TO GANDHIJI, life is an integrated phenomenon. "The whole gamut of man's activities today constitutes an indivisible whole. You cannot divide social economic, political and purely religious work into watertight compartments. I do not know religion apart from human activity. It provides a moral basis to all activities which they would otherwise lack, reducing life to a maze of 'sound and fury signifying nothing.'"

(Harijan 24-12-'38).

Tn significance of our economic life thus lies in the contribution it can make to the fundamentals of man's being. The fundamental principles of man's life are love of God i.e., love of Truth, Non-Violence and Courage. Economic activity of man has, therefore, to be based on Truth, Non-Violence and Courage.

Gandhian Economics is thus the analysis of Economics as a Formative Science. The results of this analysis are to form the arch-stone of Economic Policy. lines from Gandhiji may be presented in the hope that they may make him pause and re-consider his role.

"All our problems have, therefore, to be solved non-violently. Our arithmetic, our science, our history will have non-violent approach, and the problems in these subjects will be coloured by non-violence," (Harijan 7-5-'38).

"The object of all education and training of mind has to be not knowledge for the sake of knowledge but knowledge for the sake of spirit. The true training of the intellect should be to inculcate self-effacement, self-abnegation and service to humanity 'Faith does not contradict reason but transcends it. Faith is a kind of sixth sense which works in cases which are without the purview of Reason." (Harijan 6-3-'37).

The Test

The true economic activity has thus to be tested by the motive behind the action That type of **the key to a proper practice of Ahimsa of Love". (Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas by Andrews).**

Religion And Profit

The common belief is that religion is always opposed to material good. One cannot act religiously in mercantile and such other matters. There is no place for religion is such pursuits; religion is only for attainment of salvation, we hear many wordly-wise people say.

"In my opinion the author of the Gita has dispelled this delusion. He has drawn no line of demarcation between religious life and worldly pursuits." (GITA ACCORDING TO GANDHI, page 126).

"God is continually in action without resting a single moment. If we would serve Him or become one with Him, our activity must be as unwearied as His. There may be momentary rest for the drop from the ocean but not for the drop in the ocean, which knows no rest. The same is the case with ourselves. As soon as we become one with the ocean in the shape of God, there is no more rest for us, nor indeed do we need rest any longer. Our very sleep is action. For we sleep with the thought of God in our hearts. This restlessness constitutes true rest. This never ceasing agitation holds the key man goes on 'saving labour' till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all. I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of a few but in the hands of all. Today machines merely help the few to ride on the back of millions. The machine should not tend to make atrophied the limbs of man". (Harijan 26-2-42).

True economic equality implies that every person has as much as he naturally needs.

"For example, if one man has a weak digestion and requires only one ounce of flour for his bread and another needs a pound, both should be in a position to satisfy their wants. To bring this ideal into being the entire social order has got to be re-constructed." (Harijan 8-5-40).

Basic Principle

Non-violence must be the basic principle of such a society. To establish such a society on the basis of economic equality the first step "is for him who has made this ideal part of his being, to bring about the necessary changes in his personal life. He would reduce his wants to a minimum, bearing in mind the poverty of India. His earnings would be free of dishonesty. The good means leads ultimately to the merging of means and ends.

'Ahimsa' And Society

"It may be asked whether history at any time records such a change in human nature. Such changes have certainly taken place in individuals One may not perhaps be able to point to them in a whole society. But this only means that uptill now there has never been an experiment on a large scale in non-violence.

Somehow or other the wrong belief has taken possession of us that 'ahimsa' is pre-eminently a weapon for individuals and its use should, therefore, be limited to that sphere. In fact this is not the case. 'Ahimsa' is definitely an attribute of society.

In this age of wonders no one will say that a thing or idea is worthless because it is new To say it is impossible because it is difficult is again not in consonance with the spirit of the age. Things undreamt of are daily being seen, the impossible is ever becoming possible. We are constantly being astonished these days at the amazing discoveries in the field of violence But I maintain that far more undreamt of an seemingly impossible discoveries will be made in the field

FAIR DEAL TO COMMON MAN

Economics as a positive science has no place in Gandhiji's system except to point out that the Economic system, as we find it, transgresses in almost every detail the principles of Truth and Non-Violence. When Adam Smith eulogises the spontaneous natural order as based on "Man's self-love is God's providence." Gandhiji maintains that the very basis of modern economic order is self-condemnatory, since nothing good and permanent can stand on the foundation of greed and selfishness.

To the positive analyst who has been constructing a technique of thinking and a tool of analysis, the tool which tends to be gradually taking the shape of a highly intricate mechanism reducing the processes of thought to mere intellectual acrobatics, and who seems to have forgotten in the enthusiasm of his tool-making function the guiding principle of his conduct, viz. "Economics is a hand-maid to Ethics and the servant of practice," the following economic activity, which causes any direct or indirect injury to others, has to be abjured. "For instance, I may wrongly serve my family, regardless of the sufferings I may cause to others; as for example, I may accept an employment which enables me to extort money from people I may enrich myself thereby and then satisfy many unlawful demands of my family. Here I am neither serving the family nor the State. Or I may recognise that God has given me hands and feet only to work with for my sustenance and for that of those who may be dependent upon me. I would then at once simplify my life and that of those whom I can directly reach. In this instance, I would have served my family without causing injury to anyone else. Supposing that every one followed this mode of life, we should have at once an ideal State.

"Use your own property in such a way that you hurt no one else's is not merely a good legal maxim, but a grand doctrine of life. it is to ineffable peace."

Bread-Labour

It is the bounden duty of every one to perform some bread-labour for sometime every day.

"This labour can be truly related to agriculture alone But at present, at any rate, everybody is not in a position to take to it. A person can, therefore, spin or weave or take up carpentry or smithy instead of tilling the soil. Every one must be his own scavenger. Scavenging will help one to a true appreciation of the equality of man. Invidious distinction of rank would be abolished when every one without exception acknowledged the obligation of bread-labour." (Ibid pp. 36-37.)

Gandhiji preached and practised ceaselessly that nothing should be permitted that suppresses the God in man, the development of the infinite personality in man.

Hence his advocacy of cottage industries, Khadi, his conception of village Swaraj, his exaltation of the dignity of manual labour.

Machinery

Gandhiji's passion for simplicity should not, however, make us thing that he is opposed to the mechanical and chemical inventions of the modern age

"How can I be against machinery when I know that even the body is a most delicate piece of machinery. The spinning wheel is a machinery and a little tooth pick is a machine. What I object to is the craze for machinery; not machinery as such.... desire for speculation would be renounced His habitation would be in keeping with the new mode of life. There would be done all that is possible in his own life, then only will he be in a position to preach this ideal among his associates and neighbours. Indeed at the root of this doctrine of equal distribution must lie that of the trusteeship of the wealthy for the superfluous wealth possessed by them." (Ibid).

Such a state of affairs is to be brought about not by violence for violence begets vilocence. Hence Gandhiji's condemnation of the doctrine of class-struggle.

Dialectic materialism subordinates spirit to matter "End justifies the means" is the opposite of Gandhiji's philosophy of life. Means must be good. Constant good endeavour is the 'dharma' dictated by the principle of Truth. This ceaseless endeavour becomes an end in itself more bringing eternal joy to the worker. And striving with of non-violence." (Ibid).

The ascendancy of Europe in world affairs in the last three centuries, the rushing tide of gross materialism, the inhuman use of human intellect for anti-social purposes, the undreamt of offerings at the altar of violence culminating in the atomic age, the inability of the world to keep in check the Frankeastein that has been raised by the blind worship of matter made groaning humanity seek the mercy of the Benevolent Being.

God has given his message in Gandhiji. Gandhiji's life is God's message to humanity. It is for mankind to follow the path trodden by Gandhiji. India, the proud birthplace of the great pilosopher-king has been charged with the task of keeping burning the torch lighted by nim and it is the obligation of Indians to God, Gandhiji and the world, to lead humanity to the right path May God bless us with success.

DOES INDIA NEED MECHANISATION?

MECHANISATION is good when hands are too few to the work intended to be accomplished. It is an evil where there are more hands than required for the work as is the case of India. The problem with us is not how to find leisure for the teeming millions inhabiting our villages. The problem is how to utilise their idle hours, which are equal to the working days of six months in the year. —GANDHIJI.

MAN V. MACHINERY

DEAD machinery must not be pitted against the millions of living machines represented by the villagers scattered in the seven hundred thousand villages of India. Machinery to be well used has to help and ease human effort. The present use of machinery tends more and more to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few in total disregard of millions of men and women whose bread is snatched by it out of their mouths. —M. K GANDHI

LAST LOOK ROUND

"SUPPLY twelve bags of rice and one bag of gift", is said to be the order which one procurement official passed during the Bengal Famine of 1943. The twelve bags of rice were to be turned into a long dozen by the addition of the precious matter from the thirteenth—an inauspicious number. And this went into the insides—if the rice was not properly cleansed—of the Bengalis and created havoc with their digestion.

The Bengalis are a rice-eating race. Even gritty rice was not easily available in those days. The Government, when it could no longer ignore the starvation conditions, opened gruel sheds, where the famished persons were served with a measure of the precious gruel which was supposed to keep their body and soul together. But the gruel was made of Bajri, not of rice. This Bajri is a grain with a hard shell and only those who are accustomed to it can conveniently stomach it. For others it acts like "Vajra"—the thunderbolt of Indra—cutting their insides. And the Bengalis termed it "Bajra"—as all Bengalis are accustomed to use "B" and "V" interchangeably.

On famished stomachs the effect of this gruel can be very easily imagined. It turned out not the life-saving but the life-destroying medium. And for millions of Bengalis it made an easy passage to the other world.

There are stories that the bamboo puts forth a kind of grain, which locally they call "bamboo rice", once in 60 years. In one of the big famines in India during the latter half of the last century, it seems this "bamboo rice" was used as the last resort by many of the famished persons moving from place to place in search of work and food. This "bamboo rice" is said to be a very "hot" substance and plays havoc with the insides of the persons taking it. And it is no wonder that lakhs and lakhs of people died during that famine. Probably it turned out to be the veritable "Vajra", the thunderbolt of Indra of Indian mythology.

Govt. Aware

WITH nationwide famins staring India in the face it is good to learn that the Central Government has been giving considerable attention to the problem of adulteration of food and other edible articles, according to Mr. M. Tirumal Rao, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, who spoke on the evil of adulteration of foodstuffs at a conference on the subject at Lucknow during the week.

Mr. Tirumal Rao complained that though most of the States had a pure food act, the enforcement, which is usually entrusted to the municipalities and other local bodies, was not satisfactory. In the course of his inaugural speech Mr. Tirumal Rao said:

> "The ingenuity of man has devised adulterants for every kind of article consumed by the people. Sand and small stones are mixed with rice. Sand is mixed with paddy. Fine sand is mixed with atta, in order to augment the quantity. Even in the process of making atta, inferior grains are mixed with wheat. In some parts of the country SOAP-STONE IS BEING MIXED WITH FLOUR."

Mr. Tirumal Rao then gave a list of articles on which the art of adulteration is practised with the main motive of making profit by increasing the quantity with cheap adulterants. Some of the effects of this adulteration are grave. Some time back mustard oil was mixed with liquid paraffin and other mineral oils.

Large-scale contamination of mustard oil in the Uttar Pradesh was responsible for bringing about endemic dropsy.

Argemone seed was being mixed with mustard seed even before it was crushed for oil. The U.P. Government, it may be recalled, was forced later to take strong action against the persons who were responsible for the sale of the adulterated oil. Several convictions were secured and a large quantity of the oil was seized.

Formidable List

GIVING a list of adulterants, Mr. Rao said:

"It is a well-known fact that milk is adulterated with water. Maida and other starches are mixed with butter in large quantities. Vanaspati is used in the initial stages of extracting butter from milk. Vegetable fat is largely used in adulterating ghee. Besides there are other articles like cottonseed oil, sesamum oil and oils from niger, mahua and sunflower that are used for this purpose.

"Black pepper and white pepper powders are grossly adulterated. Turmeric has a large quantity of starch coloured with a yellow coaltar dye. Asafoetida consisted in many cases of resinous matter obtained from other material with only a coating of asafoetida to give it the smell. Saffron is mixed with dyed thin fibres of maize."

"Thus", said Mr. Rao, "the range of activity of the mischief-maker is as wide as the whole gamut of food articles."

The common man in India has been the victim of this adulteration mania of the get-rich-quick trader to an extent which does not seem to have been beaten by any other country which has an established government worth the name. It is not the scarcity of food grains alone but the aweful inflation that is at the back of the whole affair. People want to buy goods and pay for an article under the impression that what they are given is genuine stuff. But the get-rich-quick mentality of the traders does all the adulteration job, irrespective of what happens to the health of the consumers, as can be evidenced from the case of mustard oil in the Uttar Pradesh.

Other Cases

OVER and above these instances quoted by the Deputy Minister there are other cases of adulteration some of which may be enumerated here. All these literally hit the consumer in the stomach and play havoc with his health.

It is a well-known fact that coffee, which can be mixed with chicory, without much harmful effect, is today being mixed with tamarind-seed powder, which was recently said to be good cattle feed!

There was the case against a famous tea firm in which a Calcutta magistrate convicted the firm and fined the manager for mixing tea stalks with the leaves. Later however, it was held that a certain amount of stalks are bound to be there with the tea leaves, and further prosecutions were dropped or were not taken up. It is true that a certain amount of stalks are bound to be with the tea leaves, but in what proportion is not a decided factor. More than the permissible proportion of stalks would raise the weight of tea and also help the producers to make more profit. At least there is the consolation that if it is only stalks of the tea plant that are mixed, there may not be much harm to the health of the consumer.

But that is not the only adulterant in tea. Recently a local paper came out with the story of a racket doing large-scale business in this adulteration of tea. So far as leaf tea is concerned there cannot be much scope for adulteration. But in powder-tea which is consumed by a large number of people of the poorer classes, there is a vast field for the activities of the mischief-makers. It is said that gram-bran is powdered, dyed with chemicals and mixed with tea. How far is it harmful to the health of the consumer can be only a guess.

Why So?

APART from the resort to adulteration, there is the question of difference of opinion.

Vanaspati has been on the floor of Indian legislatures off and on. Once it was said that Vanaspati was harmful for the eyes of the consumers.

It was said that rats on which experiments were tried went blind in the third generation when fed with Vanaspati.

It was later given out that these findings were not final and further experiments were going on. The Vanaspati people are big interests; they advertise day in and day out through all vehicles of publicity—the screen, the newspaper and even the radio. And whenever the issue had cropped up in the legislatures or municipalities THERE HAVE BEEN TWO VOICES, one for it and one against. The Gandhian School, consisting of Mr. Mashruvala and others, has time and again campaigned against Vanaspati. But Vanaspati or Dalda, or by whatever other name it is known, flourishes unhindered. The consumer—if he can afford to do it—leaves Vanaspati severely alone. But what about the common man? Who is to guide him? What becomes of his health and WILL HIS GRANDSONS GO BLIND? There is no impartial authentic answer from health authorities.

Britain's Bread

THE nuisance of adulteration, mixing or treating food material with extraneous matter is not confined to India alone. The British Food Ministry has 90 per cent of the flour which is used for making the daily bread treated in the 'agene' process with nitrogen trichloride gas. This process has both its supporters and detractors. The Food Ministry in Britain is said to be of the view that this process is not harmful to the human system. But many eminent doctors have pronounced against the agene process which increases the bulk of the bread made out of the treated flour. It is, however, admitted that the Americans have dropped this process—of treating their flour for bread—about two years back. Why then did the Americans drop the agene process, if it was not harmful to the human system? And what are the interests—if any—which are holding back Britain from taking a step which the Americans have taken two years back? Or is the Briton capable of stomaching what the American's insides can't stand? It is as yet a riddle—UNSOLVED—like our famous VANASPATI!

But Britain is charged by some critics with "hesitancy to spend the necessary £100,000—less than a penny per head—on the switch-over from agene!

Fasts Vs. Facts

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, the Prime Minister of India, has definitely told Swami Sitaram of Andhra that he would not be swayed by pasts but has demanded agreement by the Governments and the Provincial Congress organisations concerned with regard to the formation of the Andhra province.

Now Swami Sitaram, who broke a 36-day fast recently, seems to be planning another fast. He has told Kala Venkat Rao, former General Secretary of the Congress who has now joined the Madras Cabinet as Health Minister, that there was no alternative for him except to undertake another fast in case his demand was not granted. His demand is for the formation of the Andhra Province BEFORE OCTOBER 2, the birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Kala Venkat Rao stated that WITHIN A FEW WEEKS the Madras Government would express its opinion on the formation of the Andhra State. Though the initiative lay with the Central Government, preliminary expression of opinion by the State Government and the various Congress Committees would help the President of India to notify his intention of forming a new state, said Mr. Kala Venkat Rao to pressmen.

There was the supposition that if the Andhras dropped their claim for the city of Madras being included in the proposed new State, all would be smooth-sailing. But a meeting of Andhras of the Rayalseema, Nellore and those living in Madras city itself held that Madras was the "sole capital of the proposed Andhra State" passed a resolution that without Madras it would be impossible even to consider the formation of an Andhra state—without the capital! The Rayalseema consists of the Districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantpur, Kurnool and Chittor.

The Rayalseema people are also against their inclusion in the proposed Andhra State.

Disputed Area

AN emergent meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, according to reports, has been called to meet at Hubli on the 30th instant. Leaders of the Karnatak Unification movement and legislators from the Bombay and Madras States connected with the issue have also been invited. The issue before the meeting is of the disputed area which both the Andhras and the Karnatakis claim for inclusion in their separate provinces, if and when they are formed. These areas so far as the proposed Andhra Province is concerned are the whole of the Bellary District, including three eastern talukas—Adoni, Alur and Raydurg, which are now under the jurisdiction of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee—and the Madakseera taluk of the Anantpur district. The contention of the Karnatak Congress is that these areas should not at present be included in the proposed Andhra State, but that their future may be decided by a joint boundary commission which will have to be appointed at the time of the formation of the proposed new state or states.

Mr. Nijalingappa, the President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, also, in a statement, holds similar views.

But he makes a point that as all the provinces, existant or proposed to be formed, form integral parts of the Indian Nation as such, it should not worry any body much if some villages go to one province or the other.

This is a very liberal and happy attitude from a member of the present Congress Committee, who happens to be at present the president of the Karnatak Provincial Committee also.

It would be a good principle if in the formation of new states there is no sub-division of a district, which should be treated as an indivisible unit for this purpose.

Mr. Mattihalli Raghavendra Rao who is a prominent leader from Bellary and was president of the Bellary District Congress Committee some years back, however, insists that the disputed areas should not be handed over to Andhra and that Karnatak should not leave them in the lurch.

SCIENCE TACKLES FARM YARD

ACHIEVEMENTS OF 20 YEARS OF RESEARCH

QUIETLY, efficiently and with-out much ado, a minor revolution has been taking place in Indian agriculture. Since the past two decades, agricultural production has taken encouraging trends, sometimes opening up new vistas for the Indian farmer.

The researches carried out by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research touch everything from rice to turmeric.

One of the most popular subjects of research undertaken by the Council is the improvement of rice, Rice breeding is a scientist's job, and a large number of varieties—from amongst the thousands available in this country—have been selected which are suitable for resistance under flood, drought and saline conditions, as well as to attacks from pests and diseases. As a result of such research and its adoption by the farmer, crop yields have increased considerably.

State-wise, the increase has been twenty to 25 per cent in Bihar; 30 to 52 per cent in Orissa; 17 to 33 per cent in Travancore and 55 to 70 per cent in Kashmir.

In Kashmir, the Chinese varieties of paddy newly introduced, have given very high outturns.

Rust Problem

In the case of wheat, the most baffling problem is that of rust.

There are three types of rust: black, red and yellow, each having several physiological races The problem is to evolve, by breeding such strains as would be immune to the attack of these races.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has for the past twenty years concentrated its efforts on the breeding of rust-resistant types, which is the chief method of controlling this disease.

Varieties resistant to one or the other forms of rust individually have been produced.

Millets And Pulses

In the case of millets, investigations conducted by the Council have been responsible for an increase of 20 per cent yield in areas of scanty rainfall by dry-farming methods.

India is very rich in pulses. The bulk of the population is vegetarian and the protein requirements of the people are met from this source. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has initiated a co-ordinated research scheme in almost all the States on gram, MUNG, and other pulses.

In Poona alone, eight selected varieties of gram have given 10 to 30 per cent increase over local types.

One of the most outstanding research investigations on pulses concerns the soya bean, which has a high protein and fat content.

Successful experiments have been carried out by the Council to select a variety without the nutty flavour. This variety can be blended with wheat flour, and, by itself, has been found suitable for confectionery.

An important research on potato concerns the development of tuberless sowing. By this means, seedlings are taken from sprouts; and one potato may yield as many as twenty plants, whereas in the earlier method one seed could give only one seedling. In certain cases it has been found that each tuber is capable of producing twenty to forty plants. Another outstanding piece of work is that of producing seed, free of virus disease, which causes considerable damage in this crop. The method which is easy to apply has yielded very successful results.

Manurial experiments have been undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on a statistical basis in all the States of India. Investigations include such organic manures as farmyard manure, cattle dung, compost and oil-cakes. Along with these, inorganic or chemical fertilizers have been tried, and in all some five thousand manurial trials have been conducted on crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, groundnuts, millets, oil-seeds and pulses.

Animal Husbandry

No less has been the magnitude of achievements of the Council in the sphere of animal husbandry. A pilot scheme to tackle the problem of rinderpest—the most deadly plague of cattle—is now in operation and it will pave the way for launching a ten-year scheme for the complete eradication of rinderpest from the country.

Several schemes for the scientific breeding of sheep and goats are in operation One is for evolving a breed of goats by crossing with the pure breed Angora goats which produce the fine, lustrous hair, called mohair. To make India self-sufficient in fine wool, the Council has recently approved a scheme on a regional basis to improve the sheep by crossing with imported rams of superior quality and by selective breeding.

The Council's researches in fodder show that the feeding

(Continued on Page 16)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

New Series From The Sudan

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

FEW SERIES OF RECENT YEARS HAVE BEEN SO REPRESENTATIVE OF THEIR COUNTRY AS THE ONE ISSUED THIS MONTH FOR THE SUDAN. THIS LONG SET RUNS FROM 1 MILLIEME TO 50 PIASTRES, AND EVERY FACET OF LIFE IN THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN FEATURED ON THE VARIOUS ITEMS.

Some of the subjects of these stamps are peculiar to the country and found nowhere else in the world, and the following description of the designs are taken from official government sources.

The stamps have been printed by De La Rue and Co. in London and are bound to prove a success with every class of collector. It will be noted that the top value of the set still retains the design that has so long remained in force in the Sudan, the famous "Postal Camel".

1 MM. IBEX. The Nubian Ibex is the wild goat of Sudan and inhabits the Red Sea Hills. The male of the species is a very handsome animal with gracefully curved horns which attain a length of 45 or more inches. Hunting it is difficult and the Ibex is regarded as one of the finest trophies of a visit to the Sudan.

2 MM. SHOEBILL. The Shoebill Stork (Balaeniceps Rex) is one of the strongest birds in the world; chief among its characteristics being its enormous bill and flickering eyes. It has been chosen as the badge of the Bahr El Ghazal Province.

3 MM. GIRAFFE. Under a policy of Government protection giraffe now abound in the Southern Sudan, and come as far north as Dinder National Park in the East and Dar Masalit in the West.

4 MM. BAGGARA GIRL. The Baggara are a group of nomadic cattle owning Arabs inhabiting the Western Sudan. All their wealth is invested in cattle. Bulls are their only means of transport in their never ending search for grass and water.

5 MM. SHILLUK WARRIOR. The Shilluk are a Nilotic tribe numbering some 12,000 who live mainly on the banks of the Nile in the region of Malakal in the Upper Nile Province. At their head is a King known as the Reth, who claims direct descent from Nyikang, legendary divine hero who led the Shilluk to their present country some five hundred years ago.

Fuzzy-Wuzzy

10 MM. HADENHOWA. The Hadenhowa are one of the Beja tribes inhabiting the Red Sea Hills who, because of their distinctive style of hair dressing are popularly known as the Fuzzy-Wuzzies. They are a Nomadic tribe, some 120,000 strong with considerable herds of camels, cattle and sheep, and still retain many of the characteristics of first class fighting men.

15 MM. SUDAN POLICEMAN. Mainstay of law and order in the Sudan, the Sudan Police is a force of between 6,000 and 7,000 strong, responsible for policing the whole of the country. Recruits are enlisted locally and normally employed only with their own province. They may serve on foot, or be mounted either on camel, horse or mule. In time of war the Sudan Police may be embodied in the combatant force and employed on active service.

2 PT. COTTON PICKING: Cotton is by far the most important crop in the Sudan and the foundation of the country's prosperity. Its cultivation is widely distributed from the river-rain lands of the north to the equatorial savannahs of the south.

3 PT. AMBATCH CANOE: This form of primitive craft, more raft than canoe, is used in the Sudan the length of the Nile north of the Sudd, particularly in the southern reaches where the tree from which it is made grows prolifically. Ambatch (Herminiera Elapheraxylon) is a small tree with prickly leaves which grows in areas inundated with flood water for two or three months in the year. This "canoe" is mainly used as a method for crossing the river, and according to its size will take from one to four persons. It is not water tight and is often paddled across rivers in partially submerged state. It is so light that it can be carried over-land on a man's back.

Fun And Games

3½ PT. NUBA WRESTLERS: The Nuba, a collection of tribes living in the hills of southern Kordofan, set a great store by physical fitness. Wrestling is the chief sport of some of the tribes, particularly the Korongo and Messakin, and takes a prominent place at all their gatherings and festivals. It appears somewhat hapnazard and half-a-dozen bouts may be seen taking place simultaneously, but in fact, it is conducted according to a strict code of rules.

4 PT. WEAVING: The hand loom shown in the vignette of the design is used for a strong cloth known as "Damour" of homespun thread from locally grown cotton. The loom is of simple design. The operative working the shuttle by hand and adjusting the warp threads to the movement of the shuttle by food pedal. Damour is made in many parts of the Sudan, and a particularly fine cloth is made in the Shendi district of the Northern Province. It is almost entirely a cottage industry.

5 PT. SALUKA FARMING: Saluka Farming is the oldest form of cultivation in the Nile Valley. It consists of sowing various crops in the wet soil left on the banks of the river by the subsiding flood in areas where the soil retains its moisture long enough to bring the crops to maturity.

6 PT. GUM TAPPING: Gum Arabic is one of the main exports of the Sudan. It is obtained by tapping certain Acacia trees which grow wild in large areas of the central and western Sudan.

8 PT. DARFUR CHIEF: This is a portrait of a typical Shartai, the successor to the feudal chiefs who owed allegiance until 1916 to the Sultans of Darfur.

10 PT. STACK LABORATORY: The Stack Medical Research Laboratories were built and opened in 1928 as a memorial to Major-General Sir Lee Stack, Governor General of the Sudan from 1917-1924. They are in the central institute for medical research in the Sudan.

20 PT. NILE LECHWE: The Nile Lechwe is found only in the Sudan. It is a swamp loving animal. The females

are of a dull red colour but the adult male is a handsome beast with long sweeping horns and black coat with a white patch across the shoulders. It is known as "Mrs. Grey's Lechwe" having been so named by a "stay-at-home" zoologist after his wife.

50 PT. POSTAL CAMEL: Designed by Colonel (then Captain) E. A. Stanton in 1897 on the instructions of Lord Kitchener, and first issued at Berber in March 1898; the camel postman design has been continuously used ever since.

Accordingly it has been decided to retain, for the highest value in the new set, this popular design so closely connected with the origin and development of the Sudan postal service.

Ceylon Gum Is Too Sticky

IT will be recalled that there was quite an uproar about the unsuitable gum used on the Gandhi commemoratives of India. Many of the sheets stuck to the interleaving with which they were despatched from Switzerland and were all but ruined for philatelists who wanted mint copies to be truly 'original gum'. One would have thought that the famous house of Courvoisier, who printed these stamps, would have learned to avoid this mistake, but evidently they are still gumming stamps meant for use in the tropics with adhesive suitable only for the temperate climes of the continent.

It appears from a British stamp magazine that many of the new 10 cent stamps of Ceylon—which were also printed by the Swiss firm—are proving totally unsuitable for Ceylon, which is even more humid than India, and that there have been numerous complaints. It appears more than a little likely that Coirvoisier will have to modify the gum it uses on stamps meant for export, and so those who collect different kinds of gum on their stamps (the 'brown gum' printings of some of the George VI British Colonials are more valuable than later 'white gum' printings) will be able to differentiate the various printings in this case also.

TRAIN TICKETS AND ROWLAND HILL

STAMP collectors tend to be rather 'snooty' where the whims of others are concerned. Forgetting the fact that there are many good citizens and true in this world to whom their puttering around with bits of paper is a perpetual source of wonder, they look down their patrician noses at those whose tastes dictate the collection of — among other things — butterflies, birds' eggs, cuttings from old newspapers, bits of string and other amazing oddments of junk

Cartophilists, who gather cigarette cards, and philuminists, who take an insane delight in the covers of match boxes, are viewed askance by the great majority of philatelists, although the former gentry retaliate with an ill-concealed feeling of contempt. But I read some time ago that there is a benighted specimen in the British Isles who not only believes there is no better hobby than getting together old train tickets, but has pursued it to such inordinate lengths that his accumulation now amounts to several thousand specimens.

The inventor of the train ticket was a man named Thomas Edmondson. He came of humble stock and was employed as a station master on the old Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The usual practice in those days was for the station master to write out all the details of the journey on large pieces of paper, a system which the railways had adopted from the stage coach lines. While men were capable of writing tickets when there was not too much traffic, the station staff soon discovered that passenger either missed the train through delays or gave up the whole thing as a bad job and preferred to travel ticketless. Like some of us do even now, in India!

As is the case with every innovator, Edmondson immediately received a flat snub for his pains. His employers told him, quite bluntly, to act his age and not go fooling around with new fangled notions.

The loss of the Newcastle and Carlisle company was the gain of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, for the latter at once perceived the great saving in time and trouble that would be effected by the adoption of the card ticket and dating stamp still in use at the present moment in most countries of the world. Edmondson was given every facility for experimenting and some of the world's earliest train tickets were issued on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line and are highly prized by those who collect the things.

Edmondson, who died at sixty just a hundred years ago, has been compared to Rowland Hill. Both gave the world scraps of paper and both their inventions have come to be used by the millions.

Yemen Gets New Stamps

YEMEN caused quite a lot of bother recently with some notorious sets, which one administration claimed was legitimate, another denounced as fakes and which were so shrouded in mystery that one soon got lost in the maze of avowals and denials. Now a fresh set of definative air and surface mail stamps have been issued by the desert kingdom—with governmental sanction, we hope! One cannot be too sure of this because the stamps are printed in Rome, and the experience with a recent Indonesian issue which was printed in Vienna and then disowned in Indonesia itself gives us good reason to be wary.

The stamps will all have pictorial designs and the Air Mails will incorporate various types of aircraft as part of the design. The denominations and the colours are given under:

1 bogchah dark brown. (Surface Mail).
2 bogchahs red-brown (Surface).
3 bog. violet (Surface).
5 bog. blue and red (Surface).
6 bog. brown-purple and red (Surface).
6 bog. blue (Air Mail).
8 bog. blue and green. (Surface).
8 bog. sepia (Air Mail).
10 bog. violet. (Surface).
10 bog green (Air Mail).
12 bog. blue. (Air Mail).
14 bog. blue-green. (Surface).
16 bog. violet. (Air Mail).
20 bog. red. (Surface).
20 bog. red-brown. (Air Mail).
1 Ahmadi, mauve (Surface).
1 Ahmadi, red (Air Mail).

The stamps are all inscribed: 'Royaume Almouta Wakkiuyyah Du Yemen'.

Mediterranean Olympiad

Egypt, which wil be the venue of the First Mediterranean Games, will, on October 5th, issue a set of three stamps. The denominations will be 10, 30 and 32 millliemes. The stamps are likely to be handsome productions (designs are not known at the moment) but if the past is anything to judge by, they will probably immediately go underground due to the grand blackmarket which is such a bright feature of Egyptian philately at the moment.

Fun And Games In Berlin

A set of four stamps have been issued by the Eastern Zone of Berlin on the occasion of the holding of the "World Youth Festival." A youth is hauling up a flag on the 12 pf. brown and yellow and 30pf. blue-green and yellow values, while a bevy of dancing beauties appears on the 24 pf. red and green and 50pf. blue and red. The youngsters who infiltrated across the border to West Berlin will NOT be shown!

Any Rivals?

Russia celebrated the centenary (or something) of Pravda, or may be it was Isvestia, so Roumania trots along in her wake and honours the 25th anniversary of 'Scanteia', by the issue of a stamp of 11 leis. Since the 'Scanteia' happens to be the official organ of the Roumanian Communist party, we are quite prepared to believe the statement that it has the highest circulation of any newspaper in Roumania.

Eradicating Illiteracy

MADRAS MINISTER'S CALL TO STUDENTS

ANNAMALINAGAR, Sept. 29 (PTI): An appeal to students to help national regeneration by taking to constructive social welfare activities "that will be above all politics and in the common interests of all people" was made by Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, Madras, delivering the 22nd Founder's Commemoration Day address of the Annamalai University here today.

Remarking that "literacy in our country is shockingly low" the Minister said the problem of taking education and enlightenment to the millions of illiterates was of such magnitude that it could not be solved by governmental efforts and action alone. "Students are specially qualified to enlist themselves in the cause of spreading literacy among the masses," he said, adding "this will help to bridge the yawning gulf that today separates the educated elite from the common people."

Stressing the need for learning from the past, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam warned that a total rejection of old traditions and a blind craze for all that was new was the surest way to national degeneracy and cultural bankruptcy. He thought students were best fitted to study sympathetically and scientifically ancient thought, bring it in line with the latest developments in modern thought and help to evolve a synthesis."

Port Wine Is Good Anaesthetic

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 27: The Anaesthetists of the World, who are holding their Congress in Paris, heard from an eminent American surgeon, H. L. Soresi, that port wine was the ideal anaesthetic. Repeated injections promoted natural sleep; he said the patient remained completely calm, fast asleep, under the surgeon's knife, and woke up feeling fresh."

The opinion in London is that the idea is revolutionary and would call for special methods of sterilising the port wine. The patient, they agreed, would sleep well under port wine which also would help in building him up. Port wine usually contains 18 to 20 percent alcohol plus tannin, glycerine, sugar ash and tartaric acid.

DAM BUILT TO DIVERT RIVER WATER

Pak Charges Against India

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 27: A new accusation has now been levelled against India by the Punjab (P.) authorities, who allege that with a view to divert waters of Satlaj and Bias rivers, a special dam was being hurriedly built at the Sangam of these two rivers at Harikayapattam in East Punjab, only about 26 miles from the Pakistan border, near Firozpur.

Pak Punjab authorities further allege that India's aim in constructing this dam is to deprive about 90 lakh acres of Pakistan's fertile area known as Satlaj Valley in West Punjab and Bhawalpur State, which are today irrigated with water from Satlaj river through various canals; and divert the river's flow towards South, so as to irrigate vast tracts in the Rajasthan desert.

This step of the Government of India in building up this dam is described by Pakistan authorities as violation of the International River Laws.

Almost the entire press of Pakistan has given much prominence to this item in its typical way so as to serve it as a matter of rousing feeling of the Pakistan people against India.

SUBSIDY FOR SCINDIAS'

Heated Debate On Demands For Supplementary Grants

NEW DELHI, September 29.

PARLIAMENT today passed Supplementary Demands totalling over rupees 28.75 crores in respect of the general budget.

No less than eight Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers participated in the debate.

The Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, disclosed that the Government of India's opening cash balances exceeded his estimates by over Rs. 60 crores. Mr. Deshmukh said, "when I introduced the budget, I said the opening balance was likely to be Rs. 95.42 crores. Because of some of the expenditure not having been incurred in the earlier period as well as the improvement on the receipt side on account of treasury bills bought by certain governments, the actual opening balance was Rs. 157.38 crores."

Even after these supplementary demands, he anticipated that the closing balance might probably be better than was anticipated.

The House passed the Supplementary Demands for Rs. 8.64 crores for the railways and Rs. 14 lakhs for the Punjab Government.

After a short discussion it also [illegible] the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) (Amendment) Bill.

On Monday, the House will take up the controversial press bill as reported by the select committee.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Replying to the criticism regarding income-tax collection, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi said the number of assessees had been increasing every year. A hundred new recruits were selected for the department this year and subject to the sanction of the Home Ministry, many more would be recruited next year.

As regards the supplementary grant for police, the Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, said the amount was required for the establishment of inter-state wireless communications. This alternative mode of communication was absolutely essential for the security of India, as it was found that other means of communication could easily be sabotaged.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, Minister for Natural Resources, replying to Mr. Shiva Rao, said that much progress had been made in schemes like Pannar and Bokaro, which were part of the Damodar Valley Project. As regards Panchet and Maithonn the Finance Minister had given Rs. 4 crores more and in future there would be no reason to complain about slowness of work there.

CHARGE AGAINST TRAVANCORE

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food and Agriculture Minister, made a reference to complaints about subsidy to Travancore-Cochin and said that in fact Travancore-Cochin was the most favoured of the states. The original grant was about rupees one and half crores. Then the state came into difficulties and the Centre gave Rs. 75 lakhs more. The state ran into further difficulties and Rs. 64 lakhs more were given. The state government had disregarded all the advice given to them by the Centre. It would not raise the issue price of rice as the rest of the country had done. The Centre had again and again asked the state, in vain to make certain changes in its distribution system, which was faulty.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Railway Minister, asking the House to vote the additional grants, said that the increased dearness allowance for railway employees would cost Rs. 3.8 crores, which would balance the expected Rs. 4 crores increase in earnings in the current year.

SUBSIDY TO SCINDIAS

The Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh placed before the House supplementary demands totalling rupees 28,75,82,000 for the general budget.

Grants-in-aid to states totalled rupees 2.58 crores while the Industries Ministry asked for 89.49 lakhs, the latter included a grant of rupees 80 lakhs to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to subsidise ship building.

Mr. Ramnath Goenka (Madras), said his grievance was that the House had not been given sufficient time to consider the demands, though the spending of more than rupees 37 crores from the public funds was involved.

Confining himself, due to pressure of time, to the grant of subsidy to the Scindia Steam Navigation Compapny, Mr. Goenka said Government had placed orders for ships with the company at prices which were above sixty to seventy per cent more than prices at which they could be obtained from other countries. He wanted to know what would be the future of the shipbuilding yard. If it was found that it could not be run economically, it should be closed and Government should think of starting another yard elsewhere.

GOENKA'S POINTS ANSWERED

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport, explaining the issues raised by Mr. Goenka said that the subsidy for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company was not a recurring one, as Mr. Goenka feared. It was for the first five ships built between 1946 and 1949 and had been approved by a subcommittee of the Standing Finance Committee which examined the question.

Mr. Santhanam said that the future of the Yard was being considered by the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply in consultation with the Finance Ministry. He expected that some decision would be taken in a short time. Describing the issue of taking over the yard as a separate one, Mr. Santhanam said the present subsidy was fully deserved on merits and requested members to read the Standing Finance Committee's report dealing with the subject.

Mr. Goenka said that when a demand for 80 lakhs was to come before the House, the Minister concerned should place all the relevant facts as to what they did in the past and what they intended to do in the future.

The Finance Minister said Mr. Goenka was exciting himself for nothing. It would be incorrect to say that Government were refusing to place the facts before the House. It was only when Government had taken a final decision that they would be able to give facts regarding capital, rehabilitation of the Yard too. Nothing was being hidden from the House.

ATTLEE DID NOT BAT AN EYELID

LONDON, Sept. 29 (UPI-APP): Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Mrs. Attlee today had a narrow escape from a serious accident during a pre-election labour rally at Alaithwaite, Yorkshire. A few minutes before the Prime Minister was due to begin his speech, a big airclamp broke loose from the roof of the marques in which the meeting was being held and hurtled to the speakers' platform below. The crowd of nearly 2,000 people gasped as it landed only a yard from Mr. Attlee and his wife covering the platform with flying glass. The Premier 'did not bat an eyelid", an eyewitness said.

Two Killed In Argentine Revolt

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 29. (PTI-Reuter): It was reported today that two persons were killed and three wounded in a short clash at Campo de Mayo where the revolt started.

A first lieutenant was killed in a tank which he took over to the rebels and two rebel officers were wounded.

A loyalist non-commissioned officer was killed and a colonel wounded in the engagement.

Rebels Flee

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 29.

Seven rebel aircraft fled across the river Plate into Uruguay carrying about 50 officers and men. Four landed outside the capital, Montevideo, and three in other parts of the country. All the officers and men have been interned.

President Peron's decree establishing a state of war in Argentina was approved by both Houses of Congress last night after a stormy session in the Chamber of Deputies.

The decree authorises the immediate shooting of all of the armed forces, who participated in the revolt.

Pak Jute To Cost More

KARACHI, Sept. 29 (PTI).

Pakistan Government have decided that the export duty of raw jute should be enhanced with effect from November 1 to Rs. 35 per bale in the case of long jute and Rs. 10 per bale in the case of cutting.

Legislation to give effect to this decision would be enacted shortly, the note added.

Admiral Resigns

BUENOS AIRES, September 29 (UPA): Admiral Enrique Garcia, Navy Minister, resigned on Saturday as an aftermath of the short-lived revolt against President Juan Peron. Navy Captain Anebel Oliviero immediately took the oath of office as his successor.

MILLION DOLLAR LIBEL SUIT

TAOOAYASSEE, Florida, September 29 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Fuller Warren, Governor of Florida, is suing "Collier's Magazine" for one million dollars for libel.

In a suit filed in the district court here yesterday, he said an article—"The Secret Mr. Big of Florida"—published five months ago falsely accused him of conspiring with "big campaign backers" to protect gamblers or manipulate placing of State business.

The magazine has twenty days to file an answer to the Governor's complaint.

BIG SOVIET MANOEUVRES

Troops And Planes Pour Into East Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Fresh Soviet troops and equipment, including normal replacements, have been pouring into east Germany in a steady stream in recent months, according to usually reliable sources here.

An estimated 1,000 new Soviet M.I.G. jet fighters and some twin-jet bombers are reported to have stiffened Soviet Air forces. They arrived in crates by air and sea throughout the summer.

But there is no marked evidence of any big buildup or redisposition of forces, which would indicate the imminent start of major manoeuvres.

These sources denied that a soviet exercise on the scale of the British "Counter-Thrust" operation which ended last Sunday had already begun, though they thought Soviet manoeuvres were likely before the end of autumn.

Soviet armed forces are believed to number about 350,000 men compared with an estimated 250,000 a year ago.

AMERICAN NEWSPRINT ALLOCATION

Industry Asks Not To Supply Other Nations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (PTI): Newspaper publishers yesterday urged the Government not to increase emergency allocations of newsprint to foreign Governments while domestic supply remained critical.

The Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee made this recommendation to the National Production authority after hearing a report that about 30 thousand tons of newsprint had been earmarked for 15 countries so far this year.

DROP PRESS BILL, URGE EDITORS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29 (UPI).

THE Central Press Advisory Committee of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference at an emergent meeting here today, has asked for dropping of the Press Bill, and in any case not to rush it through the present session of Parliament until adequate time has been given to elicit public opinion.

In the view of the Committee, the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee "signally fails to meet the objections which were unanimously voiced by the press against the original measure, and on the resolution adopted by the Special Committee appointed by the Standing Committee of the AINEC." Such alternations as has been made, according to the Committee, "does not warrant any change in the attitude adopted by the press towards the Bill."

Shri Deshbandu Gupta presided over the meeting. The members who attended were Shris. Devadas Gandhi, R. N. Goenka, J. N. Sahani, J. K. Cowley, K. Narendra, P. D. Sharma, P. N. Mehta, Dr. Shridharani, and Sardar Jang Bahadur Singh.

Protest Against East Bengal Ban

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, has protested against the East Bengal Government's action in banning the sale and distribution in East Bengal of three West Bengal daily newspapers—"Hindusthan Standard", "Ananda Bazar Patrika" and the "Jugantar."

EXPLOSION IN PAK ARMY STORES

SHILLONG, Sept. 29 (UPI): Unofficial reports reaching here from dependable quarters indicate that a serious explosion in an army stores in East Pakistan occurred recently resulting in heavy loss of life of Pakistani armed forces and injuries to many.

Details about the time, date and place of the accident are not yet known, but it is reported that the place of occurrence was near Chittagong.

No official confirmation to these reports is yet available.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

TODAY ends the Tyagian period of grace for declaring hidden wealth. Declare or default, for closure will be applied for disclosure.

* *

A suitable wife is one of the qualifications for diplomats according to Pt. Nehru.

This may give a spurt to diplomatic marriages and a knock-out blow to spinster and bachelor politicians.

* *

If this test is rigidly applied, some of our diplomats have to marry with retrospective effect. Also Pandit Nehru seems to have clean forgotten women diplomats.

* *

Diplomatic illness is also a qualification for ambassadors to lie abroad for the sake of their country. It wards off many an awkward situation and unpleasant incident. It solves the problem of "to be or not be" in the context of a particular development

* *

A well-known Bhavgeet singer was hauled up by the police for failing to finish his poetry recitations within the time limit laid down by the police license.

There is more in it than a technical breach of law. It all depends how soon the singer falls on the "Som" and releases himself and the fans from the "Tan-Baji".

* *

Congratulating Calcutta's "patriotic" business community, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi said that West Bengal topped the list both in the amount and number of disclosures.

Probably patriotism starts with tax evasion and ends with disclosures.

* *

Pt. D. P. Mishra will contest for a seat in Parliament from Lucknow and says that his decision is a compliment to Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

And sure enough, Rafi Saheb won't take the compliment lying down. He will 'balloon-barrage' this political parachutist.

* *

"Vote for personality and not for party" says Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

This is a distinction without difference. Himself threatening to play the prodigal and even Srimati Sucheta considering seriously rejoining the Congress, Acharya Kripalani will be his own personality and party.

* *

THIS is Gandhi Jayanti Week. According to Hindu calendar, the Jayanti was celebrated on Thursday last, while the All-India celebration will start from Tuesday next. Memories of the great man and his way of life flash through our mind, when we think of his acts of kindness, and words of wisdom.

It is heartening to hear that arrangements are being made to issue records of his post-prayer speeches to the public. This is perpetuating the Mahatma's voice for posterity. His modulated cadence, crystal clear tone and soul-stirring delivery are still vivid with us. He was the Voice of the Nation, and we spoke through him. Apart from the freedom which we enjoy, he has left us such a glorious heritage that we have to exclaim in Shakesperean words

"Beggar that I am,
I am poor even in thanks."

* *

Passage of time has made him dearer to us. Even in his life time he felt that his message and work would break through the barriers of time and space and would speak for themselves. The following incident was typical of this attitude. In January 1946 Gandhiji visited Madras and paid a surprise visit to Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri who was then ailing in the hospital. Mr. Sastri was visibly moved by the affectionate gesture of this "great little man" and greeting him from the bed said: "Why are you here, my dear brother, when the first Assembly of the United Nations is actually meeting in London? Is not your place at the Peace Conference of the world at this critical juncture?"

Wreathed in his toothless smile, the Mahatma replied: "Well, do you think, Mr. Sastri, that for exerting my influence for Peace, I should be there in person? If my faith in soul force and non-violence as a panacea for all evils is not a pretence but a cardinal principle of my very existence, it can even from this distance across the seas do all it can."

Thus spoke the Mahatma for all time. He will never be dead to us, so long as we are alive to his message.

* *

THE City celebrated quite a round of functions in honour of the 75th birthday of Sir Rustom Masani. Despite critics, social and political, Sir Rustom is a born servant of the nation and there is not one field of activity to which he has not contributed his best.

It is rarely given to many to be an able journalist and a first-class administrator. To be a literateur and a banker at the same time looks to be different offices. To adorn the University Chair as a Vice-Chancellor and to be at the same time a social worker rubbing shoulders with the waifs and strays of society seem to be moving on different axes. Only Sir Rustom has the unique gift of combining these varied activities with the versatality of his personality. To him work is worship.

* *

A curious incident during his college days changed the outlook of Sir Rustom and dragged him into the field of Social reform. A bogus blind boy and his care-taker who was also a pretender used to collect alms from him. One day he accidentally saw both the pretenders playing in the field and wondered how the blind boy got his sight back. He came to the conclusion that before he took his degree, the pretenders would be graduates in crime. Even in the early days of his career he took to social work with the zeal worthy of a crusader. The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Children, the Children's Aid Society and other organisations caring for the orphans, juveniles and delinquents are his handiwork. He was greatly responsible for getting the Children's Act passed and thus reclaiming the young from the atmosphere of anti-social forces. Though he could have easily utilised his talents for becoming a Croesus, Masani left the primrose path to devote his best to the country. Replying to the address presented to him by 26 Organisations, Sir Rustom said: "We all owe a debt to society, and not one can say with satisfaction that he has adequately repaid what he owes to it. It will require not one but 75 lives of 75 years to fulfil our obligations to the society."

This is a confession of faith. Even today Sir Rustom is as busy as ever. Let the younger generation of Free India emulate his example.

* *

NATURE seems to have conspired to upset our day to day domestic economy. With the drought blighting our crops in almost all the districts, famine is knocking at our doors. With scarcity of food threatening to become more acute, water-supply cut short and rigid rationing of electric power slowing down the wheels of industry we have to steel our heart and tighten our belt in the battle for survival.

It is out of place to advocate any "miss-a-meal campaign" or something merely spectacular, because one cannot afford to miss a meal with six chataks of boiled rice which stares us in the teeth, despite the food minister's culinary prescription. We have to keep the internal combustion engine going. But at the same time we have to practise the 'yogic' art if eating to live, instead of living to eat. A high civic sense and a higher approach to community life will alone save the situation. Eat to let others eat; dring to let others drink: live and let live This should be the burden of our song for a rainless and drought-ridden season.

* *

This period of acute scarcity is a godsend to black-marketers to make hay even in a fodderless sunshine. But every citizen of Free India should be on his or her honour not to feed these anti-social elements and indirectly feed the flame of popular discontent. With the enforced watercut, city tenants on the ground-floor will have to behave as trustees for legitimate water supply of top-floors. A leaky tap and a loose tongue in this period of nervous tension are bound to provoke unfortunate incidents The situation demands that one should not be a monopolist but a co-sharer, especially with attenuated water supply. The luxury of garden crotons and flower beds should go, in the face of stressing human needs. The Corporation authorities can provide some relief, if they throw open the wells "unearthed" during the war perid and provide proper factlities for public use. This water can be utilised for washing and cleaning purposes and will help the "save-the-water" campaign.

* *

In the matter of conserving electric supply, every citizen must contribute his best voluntarily. The cut in electric current last year in Madras due to the fall in Cauvery water level affected the industries in general and even cinemas were forced to close down one show short. The prosperity of Bombay depends upon our textile industry which clothes not only the country but is also an earner of foreign currency. We need not black out, but brown out our current consumption for domestic needs and save the same for industry. Leakage of current should be immediately looked into. This rigid rationing of power supply will bring in its wake inconveniences like the staggering of work and overcrowding of trains. We will have to face them for the common good of all Passengers in the new luxury suburban trains should not let all the fans go, irrespective whether the compartment is full or not. The ordeal which these trains had to undergo at the hands of curiosity—mongers and pilferers does not rebound to our credit. After all the railway is National Industry No. I of India. It is our own and we dare not damage our own property.

Mr. H. G. Mudgal who made a mock-heroic exit from Parliament was a suppliant for a lobby pass before the Deputy Speaker. It was refused. Thus the curtain has rung down on an inglorious episde in public life.

Parliament can pass laws, calling for implicit obedience, but cannot make people honest and upright in their conduct in life.

In recent times there has been a yawning chasm between politics and ethics even to the extent of politicians leading a double-standard of life and following two codes of conduct, one for private practice and the other for public consumption. Mahatma Gandhi saw through this game of politics and tried to rehabilitate it by exalting moral standard and integrating the code of conduct for public workers without importing any 'religiosity' into it. His simple maxim was that one should rule himself before he aspired to rule others. And on this he built up a philosophy that fair Ends could not be achieved by unfair Means. He once bluntly blurted out that he would forgo Swaraj than have the same by violence and unscrupulous methods. This emphasis on Means and Ends kept the opportunists and shady elements in check during the heyday of the Freedom Struggle. The constructive programme of the Congress which was meant to unify the nation on the communal, economic and national front was also ethical in conception. In the contert of the Mudgal incident and various charges of administrative corruption, it is time we had a seasonal check-up of our mode of public life and governance.

* *

Democracy has been hailed as the best form of Government because it governs or gets out on the sanction of public opinion. But if votes become a marketable commodity and if M. P's. can be purchased for a price public opinion itself gets poisoned at the source and cannot act as voter decides the conduct of the administration.

It is here that ethical standards come in. Pandit Jawaharlal's recent appeal for the choice of persons of integrity and efficiency as people's representatives is a move to rid democracy of its shady and seamy side. The vote becomes a sacred trust and our own destiny is bound up with the men and women of our choice. The conduct of the voter decides the conduct of the administration.

* *

The ills which democracy is heir to are not peculiar to India alone. Recently Mr. Herbert Hoover, former American President, warned his countrymen that the United States was experiencing a cancerous growth of intellectual dishonesty in public life which was mostly beyond the law. He railed and raved at favouritism in Government loans, underhand dealings in official contracts and gambling rackets with their train of bribed officials. This is the state of the American nation which is the champion of democracies. The apparatus of democracy works all right. The President is elected by the direct vote of the people and so are the popular houses. The Supreme Judiciary is there to hold the scales of justice even. But opportunists, careerists, lobbyists, contact-men and racketeers have captured the machinery by managing to get, installed their own "inside men" and fifth columnists in keypositions. If democracy **sells its soul**, there is no redemption.

* *

Today, democracy faces a crisis of mind and spirit. The decline and downfall of the older types of Government were due to the undermining of their moral fibre. More than the challenge of the Soviet Bloc, the **menace** to democracy is the cancerous growth within itself. It is power politics gone mad, without ethical checks and moral restraints. Unless the worth of the 'human person' is re-established, democracy will become the tyranny of a political caucus. Senator Fulbright has sponsored a resolution to establish a Federal Commission on ethics to restore American democracy to its pristine purity.

* *

Senator William Benton has submitted to the Commission the following ten commandments as the code of conduct in public life. Here is the suggested decalogue:

"As a member of the Congress I do solemly subscribe to the following code and do pledge my strength and honour to its fulfilment:

1. In the same sense in which a judge debars himself from decisions in which he has a direct personal financial stake, so I shall debar myself from legislative decisions, or, if I take action or choose to vote, I shall fully disclose the nature of my interest.

2. I shall never use my office to exert extra legal pressures over the decisions of executive or administrative agencies.

3. I shall treat witnesses who testify before committees on which I sit with courtesy and fairness, following self-imposed limitations which for centuries have been the hallmark of the judicial process.

4. I shall not abuse my privilege of Congressional immunity; I shall not say things on the floor of Congress that I am not prepared to say outside, nor shall I betray the official confidence of the Congress or of any committee thereof.

5. I shall not indulge in personal vilification of any kind, but I shall not hesitate to criticise public figures and public policies with determination and courage whenever facts of a public nature justify such criticism.

6. I shall not vote on any issue without an attempt to consider the voiceless interest of the unorganised in our society.

7. I shall strive constantly to interpret the interests of my constituents in the perspective of the total national interest.

8. I shall try to be loyal to the promise of my political party, and thus strengthen party teamwork and party responsibility in the Congress.

9. I shall not waste my own or my colleagues' time with irrelevant and inconsequential talk in committee or on the floor.

10. Whether as a member of the majority or the minority, I shall attempt in all my actions and words to educate and clarify never to obscure or confuse.

* *

This decalogue will admirably serve as the code of conduct for our own M. P's., following the disclosures in the Mudgal episode. Parliamentarians should be servants of the nation from first to last, and should not be allowed to play the role of private careerists in public guise.

'AREN'T YOU GRATEFUL FOR MY STRATEGY?'

Herblock in The Washington Post

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited for the post of a qualified Electrical Engineer in a Juté Mill near Calcutta under European Managing Agency. Apply Box No. 1027, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified and experienced Parsi for the post of the Principal of a Boarding High School in Mofussil from March 1952. Salary according to qualifications with free residential quarters. Apply Box No. 2783 "Bombay Chronicle".

Salary Rs. 95/- plus commission to suitable representatives — Apply Valley Tea Corporation, 37, Durga Charan Doctor Road, Calcutta-14. (2784)

AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted Agencies of any marketable products for Calcutta area. Efficient organisation and pucca godown near Rly. Station available. Box No. 993 c/o "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

HOTELS

Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie, Welcomes you English, Indian and Vegetarian Menu. Book for Durga Puja and Festival. Moderate charges. (2745)

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF ROORKEE. ROORKEE.

READER IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

APPLICATIONS from men of high academic qualifications preferably a doctorate and responsible teaching experience are invited for the above post on 5 years contract in the first instance renewable till the age of retirement on approved service, in the scale of Rs. 600-40-1000, with benefits of Provident Fund and accommodation on usual rental.

The Reader will be responsible for teaching Mathematics to Engineering degree classes and for Mathematical assistance in connection with Engineering research.

Applications on prescribed form obtainable from the Registrar on payment of Rs. 3/- by money order should be sent to Shri N. C. Pal, Registrar, on or before the 30th October, 1951.

(1035)

COALITION GOVT. FOR GREECE

ATHENS, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): King Paul of Greece has approved the formation of a Liberal-Progressive Coalition Government with the leader of the Progressives Epek Party as Prime Minister the present caretaker Premier M. Sophocles Venizelos announced today.

The King asked them to wait until the new chamber assembled and the strengths of the Parties were definitely established. Until then the Venizelos caretaker Government will continue in office.

The two parties have 128 of the 250 seats in Parliament.

Ahmedabad Ban

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 29 (PTI): The District Magistrate has prohibited under Sec. 144 Criminal Procedure Code the slaughter of cows, bulls, bullocks, buffaloes and heifers outside the slaughter house and of other animals in public in Ahmedabad district on October 8, 9 and 10 on the occasion of Dussera festival.

ELECTION ALLIANCES WITH NO PARTY

S. K. Patil Explains Congress Stand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee will have no electoral arrangements with either the Fourth Party (former Muslim League) for the purpose of the General Elections, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. disclosed here today.

Mr. Patil said that the B.P.C.C. would only accept candidates "on their own tickets" and any other group or party in the state which wanted the help of the Congress in the coming elections would have to "merge into it."

He, however, added that the question of election alliance was a "matter of national policy" and the Central Election Committee of the Congress was the proper authority which could finally decide it.

With hardly 24 hours to go for the last minute for submission of nomination papers both for the House of People and the State Legislative Assembly, Mr. Patil who is also the Chairman of the Pradesh Selection Committee said that he expected about 125 applications for Congress ticket for contesting the 28 seats to the State Assembly and 4 seats to the House of People from the city of Bombay. About 70 applications have been filed so far, it is understood.

The policy and principle that would govern the selection of candidates, Mr. Patil observed, would be as laid down by the Congress President, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. The selections, he nevertheless pointed out, would be "surprises so far general expectations are concerned."

Mr. Patil said that in selection of the candidates the B.P.C.C. would have to have "an overall comprehensive picture of the city of Bombay as a whole" and would not concentrate on small territorial constituencies and as such some seats would have to be set aside for the "minorities and other special interests."

Out of the 28 seats to the State Assembly, 14 to 15 seats would go to satisfy other nationalities in city Mr. Patil said, who were a "very important cross-section of the society." The rest 13 or 14 seats would be allotted for the rest of population, he said.

While the number of eligible candidates were expected to be large because the city was politically progressive, he further said, a few applications would be reserved for the Council of State and Bombay Legislative Council and also for the Corporation which would elect a new body in February 1952.

Among other Ministers, Mr. T. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, is not likely to contest. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Health Minister, who belongs to Bombay City, has not filed his nomination paper yet. Mr. Dinkarrao Desai and Mr. G. D. Vartak will contest from constituencies outside Bombay City.

Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Abid Ali Jaffarbhoy have already filed their nominations papers to contest for the House of People.

Mr. Shantilal Shah, former Deputy Speaker of State Legislative Council, is being mentioned here as one of the likely candidates for the House of People.

SWAMI SITARAM'S FUTURE PLANS

GUNTUR, Sept. 29, (UPI): Swami Sitaram is expected to announce his future course of action regarding the formation of the Andhra State at a public meeting which he will address at Vijayawada on October 3 next.

The Swamiji's emissaries, Messrs. Chalapatirao and Subbarao having already left for Acharya Vinoba Bhave's camp, it is felt that any future steps will be taken only in consultation with the latter.

The Andhra State movement, according to present indications is drawing support even from non-Andhra areas like Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Swamiji, who has regained normal health, will spend the Gandhi Jayanti day at Vinayashram.

MADRAS S. O. S. TO DELHI

MADRAS, Sept. 29 (UPI).

Mr. Roche Victoria, Food Minister, Madras Government, told pressmen today that the State Government had addressed a communication to the Union Government urging on them the need to increase the procurement price of paddy in the State.

The State Government have also requested the Central Government to communicate their decision in this matter soon, so that the announcement regarding enhancement of the procurement price might be made early enough to induce cultivators to bring more land under food crops.

TEMPLE DESECRATION IN TRAVANCORE

QUILON, Sept. 29 (H.S.): The Shankar Narayan Temple in Mapalli was attacked by a gang of vandals in the night of Sept. 24, 1951, and the life-size image installed in the sanctum was uprooted and flung out into the temple tank from where it was recovered next day. This is the second time this particular temple was damaged in recent months.

The first desecration occurred in February last when the mandapam in front of the temple was burnt down. A Christian youth was arrested in this connection and released on bail.

Pointing out that this was the 46th case of desecration of temples in Travancore Cochin State since June 1950, Mr. Padmanabhan, President of the Hindu Maha Mandalam, has sent a telegram to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Nehru and States Minister Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, appealing that proper action be taken to check these frequent and repeated attacks on temples.

Another Joins Gandhi Raman

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 29 (PTI): Mr. S. P. Nathaniel, first President of the Travancore Tamilnad Congress, this evening joined Mr. Gandhi Raman at Nagercoil in his 'fast unto death' to secure unity in other political organisation. Mr. Gandhi Raman is on the 6th day of his fast.

Rs. 4,000 Stolen At Amalsad

SURAT, Sept. 29 (PTI): Two persons are reported to have stolen about four thousand rupees in cash from the Amalsad station office early this morning, according to information received by the railway police here.

The report said they threw some substance at the deputy station master on duty and when the latter became unconscious removed the cash from the safe with the help of the key of the railway official.

Death Sentence Confirmed

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Tokyo High Court today confirmed the death sentence on Sadamichi Hirasaw, 59-year-old artist, who poisoned twelve bank clerks to make way for a 2,000 sterling robbery.

"Cart" For Kripalani-ites

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29 (PTI): The symbol of "Cart" has been allotted to the Uttar Pradesh Praja Party by the Chief Electoral Officer of the U.P.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 29 (UPI): Seven toddy shops in Secunderabad have been converted into primary schools.

ON MISSION FOR THE BLIND

Mr. K. N. Jussawala, Principal, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay, left for United Kingdom by air. Mr. Jussawala has been awarded a U.N.O. Fellowship for further studies in Blind Welfare and Education in U.K. where he will stay for four months.

Charge Of Murdering Son

BHANDARA, Sept. 29 (HS): One Tulsiram Shatwan Koshti was arrested and put in jail on the charge of murder of his son Jairam in broad daylight. It was about 5-30 p.m. on Monday last, when Tulsiram, is is stated went to his son who was living separate from him and asked him to get aside so that he (Tulsiram) might take away his wife (Tulsiram's) by force.

Tulsiram's wife was reported to have refused to go with him. The son refused to permit him to take his mother by force. Enraged at this, the father thrust a sharp dagger-like instrument into his abdomen. The son fell on the ground in profuse blood and died within ten minutes of the injury, it is alleged.

Hindu Mahasabha

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29 (PTI): Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha, arrived here today by air from Nagpur.

The Central Election Committee of the Mahasabha today discussed the election programme of the party, which will be finalised tomorrow.

CALCUTTA NATIONAL BANK'S MERGER

BOMBAY, Sept. 29, (UPI): A meeting of about 50 depositors of the Bombay branch of the Calcutta National Bank (now under moratorium) held under the presidentship of Mr. A. H. Kaji today resolved in favour of merger of the bank with either the Bank of Jaipur or the Bank of Bikaner, provided a committee of depositors was allowed to function to look to the interests of the depositors.

A meeting of the depositors of the Calcutta National Bank from all over India will be held in Calcutta on October 14 next to discuss and formulate the scheme of merger of the bank with either of the two banks with a view to placing it before the Calcutta High Court on November 26 next.

BARRIERS DOWN AT BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (PTI-Reuter): East Berlin workers were today tearing down all the barriers at road junctions on the East-West sector boundary set up by the East Berlin authorities during the past few weeks.

West Berlin police reported this morning that work began during the night.

These authorities explained they had been set up to help the people's police to prevent smuggling particularly of scarce scrap metal from East to West Berlin.

WHY KHAKSARS' BOSS IS DETAINED

LAHORE, Sept. 29 (PTI): The former Khaksar leader Allama Mashriqi's continued detention was justified by a Government spokesman on the ground that the Allama was trying to raise a "private army" loyal only to his "personal self."

Commenting on the demand for the release of the Allama, the spokesman said that under the cloak of his newly formed Islam League, he was "openly pursuing the objectives of the defunct Khaksar movement."

Rail Receipts Up

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29.

Approximate gross earnings on Class I Indian Railways in the first quarter of the financial year 1951-52 registered an increase of Rs. 6,22,00,000 over the figure for the corresponding period in the previous year.

REHABILITATION OF EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A COMPREHENSIVE plan touching all aspects of life—social, economic, educational, cultural and moral—for the rehabilitation of the former criminal tribes in Bombay State has been presented by the committe appointed by the Government of Bombay for the purpose, last year. Dr. K. R. Antrolikar, M.L.A., was the Chairman of the committee.

These tribes were freed from the stigma of criminality with the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act on August 13, 1949.

At the outset the Committee states that as most of the ex-criminal tribes—29 in number—are included in the list of the backward classes, they should be given additional facilities over and above those given to Backward Classes in general. New avenues for employment and industries, such as spinning and tile-making for example, which are basic in nature, should be found out and efforts made to organise them through the Government or other agencies, and members of the ex-criminal tribes should be encouraged to take to such new industries.

EDUCATION

The committee has made a number of recommendations aimed at bringing the standard of education of the ex-criminal tribes to that of other people during a period of 10 years.

NO SEGREGATION

The committee advises against segregation of children, particularly the children of the hardened criminals. It is, however, recommended that neglected children should be sent to the certified schools under the provisions of the Childrens Act and that the Act be made applicable to all hig ex-criminal tribes, colonies in the State.

The committee has not made any elaborate suggestion about secondary higher education of the children of these tribes.

The committee suggests that big colonies of Ex-Criminal Tribes should be treated as 'special treatment areas' and all measures to give education to their children should be implemented intensively in all areas.

CO-OP. SOCIETIES

The committee has made recommendations for promoting co-operative societies of ex-criminal tribes into various fields and made concrete proposals for assisting such societies, such as provision of trained secretaries, advance of loans, provision of materials and facilities to train women in sewing, tailoring, weaving, embroidery work, needle work and other crafts suited to them.

As regards housing facilities for ex-criminal tribes, the committee has suggested that the Government should bring into existence an organization which would start providing housing accommodation to the ex-criminal tribes.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 30.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 M. Choksey, G songs, 08-15 J L Ranade, cl, music, 11-45 Sulochana Mhapsekar, shudh sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S V Patwardhan, jaltarang, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Sunday afternoon "prom", 17-30 J L Ranade, cl music, 18-10 S V Patwardhan, jaltarang, 18-30 Sulochana Mhapsekar, cl. music, 19-00 N Choksey, G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air artists, sitar, sarangi, 19-30 B Manjrekar, maligaura, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Sulochana Mhapsekar, megh malhar, 20-45 N Choksey, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Adlibitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Music of Masters.

VARIATIONS

353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S V Patwardhan, jaltarang, 08-45 J L Ranade, pad, bhavgeet, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Bilawal-ke prakar, 13-00 Air artist, M pad, 13-30 J Kaur, geet, 13-50 G Pathak, kh.v.d., 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 S Parab and party, gaulan, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 J L Ranade, bhavgeets, 20-45 G L Thokal's compositions, by Bhalchandra, 21-00 J Kaur, geet, ghazal, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 20-45 G G Kharadkar, violin, 22-15 G Pathak, cl. music.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 and 326.1 mm.—08-15 Geet sudha, 08-30 M S Joshi, khayal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 C Choksey, bhajan, 18-20 B Shah, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Javan panth (Ahm.), 19-00 M S Joshi, khayal, 19-15 B Shah, Dave's geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Prem parag (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 C Choksey, kedara, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.), 21-15 B Shah, geets, 21-30 M S Joshi, kh.v.d.

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when 10 30 Tropikana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 Noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy, 1-00 Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon Serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music 4-00 N Cloutier, and his music 4-30 Concert Hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 am. It's good day, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Star of today, 8 00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Music for lunch 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton show (Hindi), 7-00 Down harmony lane 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-45 Rhodes record of day 8-00 Famous tenors 8 30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 16-45 Music from Grand Hotel, 19-45 Concerto (Beethoven's), 21-00 Educating Archie, 21-45 London forum 22-15 Service, 22-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia 19-30 In Hindi for India, and For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-25 Letter's replies

REPORT ON "COMET"

On October 1 at 10-00 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a radio report on the arrival of the 'Comet", the jet aircraft at Santa Cruz Air Port The programme will include an interview with the Captain of the Comet and commentary will be given by Lawrance Clarke.

The programme will be broadcast on 244.41.44, 353 and 61.98 metres. The programme of western music scheduled originally has been cancelled.

GANDHIJI AS I KNEW HIM

On October 2, at 9-55 p.m All India Radio, will broadcast a talk in English by Shrimati Madhuri Desai on "Gandhiji As I knew him".

The programme can be heard on 244, 41.44, 353 and 61.98 metres.

Accountants Must Be Eternally Vigilant

CONFERENCE OPENS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

OUR Institute has chosen the emblem of "Garuda", the bird that scars above the clouds and has the most vigilant eyes. The idea underlying is that the profession of accountancy is a profession requiring the greatest vigilance. It should, therefore, be the motto of every member of the Institute to strive his utmost to maintain the highest standards, observed Mr. G. P. Kapadia, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, here today.

Mr. Kapadia who was inaugurating the conference of the Chartered Accountants, Bombay region, commenting on the formation of private associations, societies or institutes, said that the utilities of these bodies might have been there in days gone by but with the formation of a statutory institute and the impending creation of Regional Councils, it was but appropriate that the members of the Institute did not attach undue importance to these bodies. "I am confident that with the formation of Regional Councils these private societies will cease to exist," he said.

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES

Referring to the essential qualities of an auditor, Mr. Kapadia said that a person with an independent outlook, a person who is fearless and frank enough to state things and who does not think in terms of continuing audit or a continuing employment of work is the man who reflects the real trait of the profession. He stressed the desirability of accounting principles being considered and laid down by the Council of the Institute. "As to the issue of non-practicising members being prevented from using the designation "Chartered Accountant," he was hopeful of a satisfactory solution of the matter.

Earlier Mr. N. J. Shah, Chairman of the Conference Committee welcomed the gathering and pointed out the various issues facing the profession.

REPORTS DENIED

BOMBAY, Saturday: The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following statement:

A section of the press has published a news item in connection with Congress Election Plans in Bombay, wherein certain names have been cited as those of selected candidates. There is no iota of trust in this report. The last date of receipt of application is Sept. 30. Besides, the Committee will submit its recommendations to the Central Parliamentary Board only after Sept. 30, and as such there is no possibility of any person having been already selected as a Congress candidate before that date

Home Minister At Surat

SURAT Sept. 29, (PTI): Mr Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister Mr Kanaiyalal Desai, President of the Gujerat Pradesh Congress Committee, and Mr Bhogilal Lala, members of the Gujerat Parliamentary Board arrived here today

They will interview during the day candidates who have applied for Congress tickets

WESTERN MUSIC

On September 30 at 10-00 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will present Richard Greatorex, the well-known pianist and Professor of Manchester School of Music, who will broadcast a piano recital before an invited audience.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

VOCAL MUSIC

Shrimati Jagjit Kaur will broadcast vocal music from All India Radio, Bombay on September 30 at 1-30 p.m. and 9-00 p.m

The programme can be heard on Bombay 'B'.

Thundershowers In Orissa

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 29 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Thundershowers have been widespread in Orissa, Coastal Andhrades, Rayalaseema, Malabar-South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, and have occurred locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Vindhya Pradesh, South Konkan, and Tamilnad. A few heavy falls have been reported from Coastal Andradesa, Mysore, Rayalaseema and along the Malabar Coast.

Following is the daily weather chart:

Ahmedabad	107	74	0	15.0	—14.1
BOMBAY	93	79	0	65.6	1.4
Calcutta	93	79	0.4	46.9	—0.2
Delhi	96	75	0	12.5	—9.5
Madras	89	77	0.1	12.6	—1.9
Poona	97	72	0	13.0	—6.6
Simla	67	58	0	42.3	—3.5

Hot Spell In Surat

SURAT: For the seventh day today the hot spell in Surat continues. Yesterday the Maximum temperature recorded was 105 degrees.

A municipal servant got sunstroke yesterday while working in the open and was taken to hospital.

Etna Erupts

CATANIA (Sicily) Sept. 29, (PTI-Reuter): Etna volcano erupted suddenly late last night. A thin stream of lava was pouring from a small crater just over seven thousand feet up on the north-eastern slopes of the ten thousand feet high volcano.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Railway Concessions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Delegates to the All-India Educational Conference which will meet in Bombay from October 22 to 26, 1951 will be allowed a railway concession of single fare double journey by any class on all Indian railways. This concession will not be allowed to those who receive travelling allowances from Government. The concession forms will be issued by and under the signature of Mr. C. A. Christie, General Secretary, Reception Committee, the XXVI All India Educational Conference, C/o. Robert Money School, Bombay-7.

Students of the Institute of Physical Education, Kandivali, will give one-hour's Physical Training Demonstration during the Sessions of the Conference at the St. Xavier's College

Arrangements for accommodation and boarding of the delegates are proceeding space, and various local institutions are making available their transport facilities for the delegates of the Conference.

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The office of the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of Bombay will be shifted from its present premises in the Mercantile Bank Building to the Civil Secretariat Annexe Building, Mayo Road, Bombay 1, on September 30

Labour Dispute For Wage Board

BOMBAY, Saturday: The industrial dispute between the Shree Sayaji Mills Company Limited, Bombay, and its workers regarding the latter's demands in respect of the conditions of work of tenters minding two sides in the Ring Spinning Department has been referred by the Government of Bombay for decision to the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry.

Help To Solve Food Problem

KHER'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. B. G Kher, has appealed to the people of the State to exert themselves utmost during the coming Gram Sudhar Saptah in the matter of digging compost pits and constructing kutchha bandharas and thereby help solve the food problem of th country to some extent.

In a message on the eve of the Saptah, the Chief Minister recalls the efforts made by the people of Sholapur district in the matter of constructing school buildings, roads, etc., and says that he has no doubt that if every officer concerned and the public worked with a will and co-operation, brilliant results could be achieved in regard to bandharas also. "I invite them", he added, "to do so in the critical situation which has arisen due to the failure of rains."

The Chief Minister says: "The observance of the Gram Sudhar Saptah from the birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi was started in our State in 1948. During this fourth year, the Saptah would be observed for 10 days—from October 2, birthday anniversary of Mahatmaji to October 11.

M. P. PATIL'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay's Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Mr. M. P. Patil, has called upon villagers and social workers in the rural areas to pay immediate attention to the work of constructing kutchha bandharas and make the maximum effort in this respect, during the Gram Sudhar Saptah to be observed from October 2 to 11.

In a second State-wide appeal, prompted by the emergency that has arisen on account of the early cessation of the monsoon, the Minister says, "If the opportunity of impounding water which is still flowing is lost, the position cannot be retrieved".

He said, 'Apart from the loss of crops, an acute scarcity of drinking water, both for human beings and for cattle, is likedy to be experienced during the coming months in many areas. There are many 'nallas' and small rivers in which there may still be considerable flow of water. If immediate steps are taken to impound this water, wherever possible, by constructing kutchha bandharas, it can be made use of for dring purpose.

"Where more water than that required for drinking purposes is available, it can also be used for irrigating foodcrops. If the cultivators decide to carry out this work jointly it can be done without any cast expenditure, since the material required for constructing kutchha bandharas is almost always locally available and the labour required can be voluntarily contributed".

Students' Welcome Gesture

BARODA, Sept. 29 (PTI): Three hundred and fifty students of the training college for men in Baroda today offered their service for scarcity relief work in the district affected by drought.

The offer was made to Mr. L. R. Dalal, Collector of Baroda, when he presided over the annual social gathering of the school today.

The school authorities stated that the students most of whom came from the cultivating class would be ready to serve when required

Dassera Precautions

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Commissioner of Police has issued an order prohibiting the slaughter of cows, bulls, bullocks, he-buffaloes, she-buffaloes, heifers and calves at any public or private place outside a slaughter house, and of any other animal in, or within sight of, a street or a public place, in Greater Bombay, for three days, from October 8 to 10.

By another order the Commissioner has prohibited the import of the above-mentioned animals to any place south of Bandra and Kurla for five days, from October 6 to 10.

These precautionary measures are taken in view of the coming Dassera Festival.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 14, 2007.

Muslim: Zilhej 27, 1370.

Parsi: Parvardin 28, 1321.

Sunrise: 6-29 a.m. Sunset 6-29 p.m.

Hightide: 11-26, 23-48. Lowtide: 05-04, 17-33.

Engagements

BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES: West Bombay Local Association to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant anniversaries at Gowalia Tank Maidan 8-30 a.m.

RAJPIPLA DIVISION SEWA SAMAJ: Joint meeting of Education Board and Working Committee 9 a.m. at Mr. Kamlashanker Pandya's residence, Bhupat Bhuvan, Ash Lane, Gokhale Road.

SRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM: Swami Sambudhananda to conduct classes on "Srimad Bhagavadgita" and the gospel of Sri Ramkrishna at Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. respectively.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "The Art of Sacrifice" 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain.

UNITED ASIA MAGAZINE: Reception to Dr. Sjahrir at the Greens Hotel 9-45 a.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Welcome to Dr. Sjahrir at Greens Hotel 10-30 a.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public Address by Dr. Sjahria at Napoo Garden, Matunga 8-30 p.m. Jayaprakash Narayan to preside.

UNITED KARNATAKA WELFARE SOCIETY: Annual meeting 2-30 p.m. at 3rd. Floor, Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street.

KORA GRAMODYOG KENDRA: Mr. Pranalal Kapadia to speak on agricultural and cottage industries in Japan at the Kendra premises Shimpavli Borivli 3 p.m.

CHILDREN'S EVENING: AT St. Xavier's School Hall 3 p.m.

KONKANI BHASHA MANDAL: Condolence meeting at St. Sebastian Goan High School, Burrows Lane, near Thakurdwar 4 p.m.

KARNATAK SANGH: Annual Day celebrations 5 p.m. at Wagale Hall, Khadilkar Road, Girgaum.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYARTHI MANDAL: Variety entertainment programme in aid of Hindi students Hindi library at St. Xavier's College Hall 5 p.m.

CHILD EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS: Second series at G.T. High School Building, Dadi Seth Agyari Lane, Kalbadevi.

B.P.C.C.: Public meeting at Kamgar Maidan 6 p.m. to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti Week. Minister Vartak to address the meeting.

JEWISH NEW YEAR SERVICES: Dr. Heller of Hebre Union College, U.S.A. to conduct the services at Nagpada Neighbourhood Home 7 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public lecture by Shri Vijayashanker Mulshnaker on "True Form of Shakti" at the Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Kakedwadi 7 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Discourse on "Is God Impersonal" at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road 8 p.m.

Big Shipment Of Rice Arrives

MADRAS, Sept. 29 (PTI).

Three shipments carrying a total of 21,900 tons of rice from Thailand and Burma arrived at Cochin port this week.

Out of this Madras will get about 13,400 tons and Travancore-Cochin 8,500 tons, a shipment of 8,000 tons of wheat from U.S.A. also arrived at the same port. This is for Madras.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

British Warships Stand By

IRAN PREMIER TURNS DOWN TRUMAN'S PLEA

U. K. Takes Oil Dispute To U. N. Security Council

LONDON, September 29 (P T I-Reuter).

THE British Admiralty has radioed warships in the Persian Gulf to stand by to put the blockade into effect if it is ordered, it was understood here.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said today that no attempt had yet been made to export oil considered as the property of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and that consequently the question of naval blockade had not yet arisen.

At the same time it was clear that Britain was reserving the right to stop oil exports by force as well as by persuasion.

MORE DESTROYERS

Two more British battle class destroyers have arrived in the Shatt-el-Arab river between Persia and Iraq as part of Royal Navy activity following the graver turn in the oil crisis, according to reports from Basra.

BRITISH PLEA TO U N S E C

UNITED NATIONS Sept. 29.

Britain will ask the Security Council on Monday to prevent Persia from expelling British oil men still in Abadan—and will warn that the situation involves a threat to peace and security.

A resolution presented by Sir Gladwyn Jebb, chief British delegate, will ask the Council to call on Persia to conform to the recent finding of the International Court of Justice.

The Court ruled last July that neither Persia nor Britain should take any action which would interfere with the normal functioning of the south Persian oilfields.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, chief British delegate, was expected here tomorrow morning, in readiness for the Council meeting at 14-30 GMT on Monday in a small committee room at Flushing Meadow, scene of former assemblies.

Mossadeq To Go In Person

TEHERAN, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Persian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq will lead his country's delegation to the Security Council debate on the oil dispute with Britain it was officially announced here today.

Dr. Hussein Fatemi, the Prime Minister's personal assistant, said Persia did not consider that the dispute came within the jurisdiction of the Security Council. Britain had recognised the principle of Persian oil nationalisation and

(Continued on page 17)

OPERATION ELEPHANT

With men hauling on a chain to guide a youngster in the way she should go, baby elephant Malini is lowered in a sling, from the British India Company's vessel 'Itola' at the Royal Albert Dock, London. Malini and her mother Sita Devi are from Ceylon for the Whiponade Zoo.

SECURITY BLANKET ON BRADLEY'S MOVEMENTS

Political Significance Of Talks With Ridgway

TOKYO, September 29 (P T I-Reuter):

THE United Nations command today threw a security blanket on the movements of General Omar Bradley, Chief of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, who arrived here yester day.

Mr. Charles Bohlen, State Department official, who is one of America's leading experts on international Communism was hit him.

One authoritative source said Mr. Bohlen came to the Far East at Gen. Bradley's request. This suggests the subjects Gen. Bradley is discussing with Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Commander, have political as well as military significance. A brief headquarters statement issued this evening said the two generals had conferred this morning "on military matters of mutual interest between the Joint Chief of Staff and this theatre."

REDS' REPLY AWAITED

The United Nations command still awaited today the Communist general's reply to Gen. Ridgway's proposal two days ago, for a new site for the cease-fire talks. He suggested the meetings should be move from Kaesong to Songhyonni, midway between the Allied and Communist lines.

Peking radio reported today that Gen Lin Piao Commander of the Chinese Fourth Army, had told Mao Tse-Tung, "we are fully prepared to fight any enemy attempt to violate Chinese territory and we are trying to build even more powerful defence forces."

On the central front yesterday South Koreans threw back a strong Communist attacks, 700 Communist dead being left on the barbed wire entanglements.

Across the west central and central fronts Allied forces met Communist attacks in battalion strength. North-west of Yonchon they repulsed a three-hour Communist attack.

Several strong Communist attacks north-west of Chorwon and south-west of Kumsong, and spirited engagements on the east central sector were reported.

Troops reported minor skirmishes north of Songhyonni the place suggested for the new talks.

ANOTHER U. N. LANDING?

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Peking radio tonight reported United Nations' plans to stage new large amphibious landing operations on the North Korean coasts.

The radio linked the reports with allegations of attempts by the United Nations delegates to stall the cease-fire talks.

King George's Progress

LONDON, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): King George VI's progress has been free from complications since his operation six days ago, his doctors announced today.

The King is gaining strength daily, they added in a bulletin at 11.45 this morning—the tenth since the operation was performed.

Railwaymen's Negotiations

BOARD DEMANDS AN UNDERTAKING

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29. (PTI): The negotiations between the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board concluded here today without reaching any final agreement.

A Railway Ministry press note tonight said that "certain tentative conclusions were reached" and these were "expected to be finalised at a further meeting to be held probably next month."

The Press Note added that tentative conclusions reached were "particularly in regard to passes, weightage for ex-state railway staff and confirmation of temporary staff."

UNDERTAKING DEMANDED

The General Secretary of the Federation, Mr. S. Guruswamy said that the Federation sources felt that even in regard to matters on which "tentative conclusions" were reached, the Government's offer did not go far enough. It is stated that certain tentative offers were made by the Board representatives who asked the Federation delegates "not only to agree to the offers made, but also give an undertaking that none of the eighteen points discussed would be raised again for at least another year".

The General Secretary of the Federation was, however, reported to have stated that he had no authority to give any such undertaking without consulting the affiliated unions

In the meanwhile, it was learnt that the Indian National Railway Workers Federation, controlled by the I.N.T.U.C. would be shortly having discussions with Railway Board on railwaymen's grievances.

Flying Ranee Won't Oblige

SURAT, Sept. 29 (UPI).

THE B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have decided not to stop the "Flying Ranee" at Vapi station from October 1, as drunkards are going to Daman in large numbers.

Income-Tax Offices Open Today

As already announced previously, the last date for making the disclosures under the Concessional Scheme relating to voluntary and quasi-voluntary disclosures is Sunday, September 30, 1951.

The offices of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City, and of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay 'Central' and South, on the 3rd floor, Central Government Building, Queen's Road, Bombay, will be kept open on Sunday, September 30, 1951, between 10-30 a. m. and 5-30 p.m. for receiving the disclosures made under the Concessional Scheme.

CAIRO, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Egyptian Government has confiscated the Socialist Party newspaper 'Al Ishterakeya' whose president was arrested after publication of an article entitled "revolution".

The confiscation was confirmed by a court here today.

NEHRU'S NEW JOB

NEW DELHI, September 29 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru today took on a new job for a few minutes—as whip of the Congress Party in Parliament.

As Mr. Nehru was leaving the House towards the fag end of the day, a member went up to him and pointed out that there was no quorum. Mr. Nehru immediately went into the lobby and brought in four members, including a Party Whip, to make up the quorum.

The afternoon sitting had begun four minutes late for want of quorum.

Watery Grave For Twelve

FLOOD WASHES OFF PASSENGER BUS

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 29.

Twelve out of 36 passengers met a watery grave when a bus passing over river Urmil's culvert between Panna and Chhattarpur was washed by a strong current on Sunday last, according to a report received by the Chhattarpur police today.

According to the surviving passengers' statements the bus with 36 passengers was in the centre of the culvert when a huge flood came and washed off the vehicle.

Among the victims were seven members of a family and their bodies along with those of five others were recovered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. (PTI-Reuter): The United States Defence Department announced today that 55,900 conscripts would be called for service in November and December. At the same time, the Department disclosed that the American Marine Corps was already being expanded beyond its present two divisions.

New Joint Ship-Building Plan

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

THE Government of India and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company have provisionally arrived at an agreement on the formation of the new joint ship-building venture, it was authoritatively learnt here tonight.

The new company, which will be entirely under the management of the Government, is expected to function from January 1, 1952, when the Government takes over the Scindia's shipbuilding yard at Vizagapatam.

The Scindia Board of Directors who met here on September 26, are understood to have formally approved the scheme in general and have authorized Mr. N. Dandekar, chief executive officer of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, to conduct further negotiations with the Government for finalizing details of the scheme

The details of this project are now awaiting the final sanction of the central cabinet.

Mr. Dandekar who had conducted preliminary negotiations on behalf of the Scindias with the Central Ministry of Works, Production and Supply, told the Press Trust of India tonight that the new company would have a capital of Rs. 3-1/2 crores and would build ships to meet the requirements of India's coastal trade.

The Government of India will have two thirds of the share in the enterprise, while the rest will be subscribed by the Scindias.

The Government of India are understood to be seeking the help of three foreign experts for the development of the shipyard at Vizagapatam.

NEHRU'S PLAN FOR LIVE-WIRE CONGRESS

No Quarter To Communalism Inside Or Outside

MISSION TO LUDHIANA TO RESTORE PUNJAB UNITY

NEW DELHI, September 29 (U P I).

THE presence of the Congress President, Pandit Nehru in the A. I. C. C. Secretariat when the General Secretary Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was addressing the newsmen sprang a surprise on the whole gathering.

Asked by pressmen, Pandit Nehru said that the unity talks on the Punjab imbroglio were still continuing and they were discussing the issue. "We are hopeful, certainly hopeful, everything is hopeful", he added.

Pandit Nehru accompanied by Shri Gulzarilal Nanda and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri will tomorrow visit Ludhiana where he will besides other engagements, meet the Congress workers of the state and appeal to them to forget the past and work unitedly for achieving the common cause of the motherland.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri told newsmen that it was not correct to suggest that the unity talks conducted by the Congress High Command negotiators on the Punjab Congress affairs had broken down. He thought Dr. Bhargava had nothing to object to the formula suggested by them. The minority groups in the Congress organisations were given "full liberty in regard to the selection of candidates for election. If they cannot agree with the majority group, they can send their recommendations and comments on the proposals of the Majority groups".

BHARGAVA FOR LUDHIANA

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava is also proceeding to Ludhiana to resume his talks with the Congress High Command tomorrow. Dr. Bhargava has also asked the members of the state legislature to attend the Congress workers' conference to be addressed by the Congress President. "Nothing will be discussed there to reinstall the ministry in the Punjab", said the general secretary.

In reply to a question: If Dr. Bhargava had put any specific demand for the inclusion of some particular nominees of his by the Punjab Election Committee, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri denied knowledge of any such demand. "Congress cannot accept any such demand from any quarter", he said.

Clarion Call To Congressmen

NEW DELHI Sept. 29.

THE imeperative need for "creating an impression in the Congress and in the public generally that we are all co-operating together to further the great work of the Congress" is stressed by the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of his second circular letter addressed to the Pradesh Congress Presidents.

"We have had many complaints in the past about conflicts and difficulties both in Pradesh Congress committees and in the district said Mr. Nehru, "and all this requires looking into and, wherever necessary, reorganisation."

REORGANISATION

The measure of success that they had in building up a strong and United Congress organisation would be the measure of success not only in the elections but in the other important work that faced them, he said.

Reorganisation, wherever it was desired, should begin with Pradesh Congress Committee itself and its executive. After that,

(Continued On Page 17)

THEY ALL COME BACK

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 29 (PTI): Mr. K. R. Elenkath, former Minister who resigned from the Congress some three months ago, has come back to the organisation.

A meeting of the Travancore-Cochin Congress Legislature Party last night welcomed Mr. Elenkath's return to the Congress.

Seceder To Return?

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 29, (PTI): Seth Govind Das, President of the Mahakoshal Congress Committee who returned this evening from New Delhi after the unity talks with the Congress President told P.T.I. that Thakur Chhedi Lal, who representer the Praja Party at the Delhi talks, would intimate the decision of his party on the question of rejoining the Congress by October 1.

Free Field For Nehru

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29 (UPI).

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, President of the Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party, in a press interview in Calcutta today said: "I am not going to set up any candidate against Shri Jawaharlal Nehru," he declared. This was because of his particular "merit and popularity." The same principle, he said would be applied with regard to some other individuals in other States."

West Berlin police released fourteen Neo-Nazis, including two women arrested at an illegal meeting of the Nationalist Federation of Young Germans in the American sector.

WATER BY LORRIES TO VILLAGES

SURAT, Sept. 29. (PTI). Mr. Saswadekar, Collector of Surat, told a press conference today that arrangements were being made to supply drinking water by lorries to villages where wells and tanks have dried up.

More Rice From Burma

RANGOON, Sept. 29 (PTI): Burma today signed a long-term trade agreement with India. it was officially stated. Under the agreement India would get 350,000 tons of rice annually up to the end of 1955.

An earlier agreement signed in May this year provided for supply of 240,000 tons during the current year. Burma would also supply teak, seed, potato and millet.

India in exchange will supply gunny bags, groundnut oil, iron and steel material and yarn.

Near-Famine In Palghar Villages

PALGHAR, Sept. 29 (HS): Near-famine conditions exist in about twelve villages in Palghar Taluka with 16,000 population as a result of shortage of rains, according to reports reaching here from villages near the coastline. The Mamlatdar of Palghar is understood to have reported the situation to the District Collector of Thana.

Ahmedabad Sizzles

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 29, (PTI): Ahmedabad recorded today 103.8 degrees temperature, though it has gone down by three degrees since yesterday. It is nine degrees above normal. The Meteorological Office expect the temperature to continue tomorrow.

Insects resembling locusts are reported to be damaging the withering crops in 25 villages of Ahmedabad district.

Not Absolutely Beyond Redemption

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 29, (PTI): Mr. V. N. Joshi, Collector of Ahmedabad, told P.T.I. today that though the crop situation was causing anxiety in Ahmedabad district it was not absolutely beyond redemption. If it rained with a fortnight, cotton crop could be saved and Rabi crop could be sown

The Collector added that Jowar had totally failed while early sown Bajri might give a six anna crop.

A small part of paddy acerage around irrigation works would we saved.

NEW RULES REPLACE COMMUNAL G. O.

MADRAS, Sept. 29 (PTI): The Madras Government announced today new rules governing appointments to the State services replacing the Communal G. O., invalidated by the Supreme Court recently.

Under the new rules out of every 20 appointments three will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and five for Backward Classes. The remaining twelve will be filled on merit

If a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Tribe or Backward Class is selected on merit, the number of posts reserved for these communities will not be affected. For initial appointments, merit will be determined by a competitive and oral. In other cases, merit will be assured on the candidates past record and recommendation of his superior.

Recruitment to certain services is now made on a rotation basis to provide representation to the various communities. Such posts will be filled in future by open competition and intermittently by direct recruitment from the Scheduled and Backward Classes.

In July this year, the Madras Government abolished the Communal G.O. relating to admissions to professional colleges.

INDONESIAN LEADER IN CITY

Dr. Sutan Sjahrir (third from right, sitting), Socialist leader of Indonesia, who is in the city, at his press conference on Saturday.

Good Chances For Socialists To Capture Power

DR. SJAHRIR'S VIEW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indonesian Socialist leader Dr. Sutan Sjahrir told pressmen here today that the Indonesian Socialist Party had "a very good chance" of capturing power in the next General Elections.

Dr. Sjahrir was addressing a press conference organised by the Socialist Party, (Bombay) at the central Party office this afternoon.

He said that the Socialist Party was agitating for early elections. There was no reason why the Socialists could not take over the Government after the elections. When he had left the Government in 1947, it was predominantly composed of Socialists.

"We are not afraid of the Communists in Indonesia at all. Of course, there has been some trouble caused by the Communist Party, but there is nothing to be worried about," he said.

The former Prime Minister said he "dared not" comment on the Kashmir question, because he was not in possession of all facts and he was trying to understand the problem. He did not also have any comment for the living standards in India, since he had seen very little to form an opinion upon.

EAST EUROPE

Dr. Sjahrir has just returned from a tour of the Continent. He said that in certain countries of Eastern Europe, which were under Socialist leadership, living standards had risen and they were "finding little trouble to conduct the affairs of the state". But most of the European countries faced similar problems in their effort to raise the standard of living.

Dr. Sjahrir said that there was no question of a Socialist Government in Indonesia failing to recognise Communist China. In reply to a question, he said that he did not think that Chinese Communism was expansionist. "There are no facts to prove it," he said.

Indonesia had all the sympathy for the Indo-Chinese Communist leader Ho Chi Minh. "But we are not in a position to help him actively, now or after and if we come to power."

He was asked whether after his party came to power in Indonesia, he would offer any active support to Ho Chi Minh. Dr. Sjahrir replied: "Most of the countries are today supporting him. But I cannot think of any active support."

Dr. Sjahrir said that the Indonesian Socialist Party was opposed to the terms of the Japanese Peace Treaty. He said he would not like to comment on Mr. Nehru's stand on the Treaty because Mr Nehru's approach was concerned with the attitude of India, whereas the approach of Indonesia to the Treaty was quite different.

INDIAN SOCIALISTS

He said that his Party has not had any discussions with the Indian Socialist Party yet on the question of holding an Asian Socialist Conference. It was true that there was an intimation in that regard from Japan but he did not know anything further.

Dr. Sjahrir, pleaded for the formation of an Asian Federation of Socialist parties.

Dr. Sjahrir, said that as a representative of the Indonesian Socialist Party, he thought that there were "many factors which would make it possible," and it was hoped that the Federation would come out successfully. "We are trying to find out how it is to be brought about," he added.

Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, arrived here from Delhi this morning by air. Dr. Sjahrir was accompanied by Mr. Soedarsono, the Indonesian Ambassador in India, and was received at Santa Cruz airport by Mr. M. D. Bhatt, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party in India. Mrs. Kamala Devi was also present at the airport.

The Indonesian leader will be in the city for two days and will confer with Jayaprakash Narayan, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Asoka Mehta and other Socialist leaders in connection with the move initiated by the Socialist Party of India for an Asian Socialist conference.

The discussions with Dr Sjahrir will be with a view to settle finally the date and venue of the Asian conference. It may be recalled that similar discussions took place with the two Japanese Socialist leaders who visited the city recently on their way back to Tokyo after participating in the Frankfurt Conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will fly to Washington from Montreal on October 31, during their Canadian tour, the White House announced today.

DON'T CUT SUBURBAN SERVICE

NEW DELHI Sept. 29.

IN the course of the Parliamentary debate on Supplementary Grants, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa wanted the Union Government to impress upon the Government of Bombay the need for maintaining unimpaired the Bombay suburban railway service, lest it should be affected by the cut in power supply to the city.

BAPU PATEL & FORDYCE DECLARED CHAMPIONS AT POONA

Doubles For Khade And Purtu Singh

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

THE curtain was rung down today at Poona with the decision of the small programme of seven events.

Form horses were to the forefront in most events and the weather though warm had taken a better turn during the afternoon.

In the opening event, odds on favourite Forest Flame streaked with a good lead and below the distance Young Sinner drew level and the pair struggled desperately every inch of ground. The Baroda candidate ultimately scored by a neck and the objection lodged by Purtu Singh, rider of Forest Flame failed to bear fruit.

Jockey Khade and Purtu Singh had the distinction of riding two winners each during the afternoon.

Trainer Bapu Patel and jockey Fordyce were acclaimed the champion professionals of the season. The former heads the list of statistics with fourteen winners to his credit and his retained Jockey Fordyce had the distinction of steering twelve winners. Trainer Talib and his Jockey Kheem Singh are second in the list with identical eleven winners to their credit respectively. Third in the list of trainers is Hassanally who, with a handful of horses had a splendid season with six wins.

The daily double returned Rs. 165-8 to 32 solvers and the treble was cashed by as many as 145 punters. Each ticket fetched Rs. 248-8.

RESULTS:

THE ZUYDER ZEE PLATE—6 Furlongs.

H. H. Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's YOUNG SINNER 8-11 Fordyce 1
Mr. R. N. Nazir's FOREST FLAME 9-0 Purtu S. 2
Mr. K. B. Daga's RANI PADMINI 8-11 S. Chavan .. 3
Mr. P. Murarka's NAV BHARAT 9-0 Harbutt 4
Won by: Nk., 6, 1-3/4.
Time: 1 min. 15-2/5 secs.
Not run: Mustang, Star Money.
Tote paid Win Rs. 36 Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 14.
Forecast Pool paid Rs. 27-8-0
Tickets 232

THE ALANDI PLATE—6 Furs.

Mr. M. S. Hakim's SLAP & TICKLE 8-0 P. Khade .. 1
Mr. G. M. Bahirat's CORONET 8-8 Medhe 2
Mr. K. H. Irani's JOE LOUIS 7-0 Shiba 3
Mrs. H. B. Sadiq's ROSE TINT 8-10 A. Ahmed 4
Won by: 2-1/2, 1-1/2, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 16-4/5 secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Win Rs. 25 Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 14.
Forecast Pool paid Rs. 26-8-0
Tickets 246

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE Div. I 1 Mile.

Mr. E. J. Mashal's VIENNA WOODS 8-11 Purtu S. .. 1
Mr. M. A. Ansari's CHETNA 8-11 Stevens 2
Mr. Nariman K. Irani's PHILORKNY 8-0 Shiba 3
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's H. R. H. 9-1 Fordyce 4
Won by: 2-3/4, 1-1/2, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 44-3/5 secs.
Not run: Ballynahinch, Krishnakamal.
Tote paid Win Rs. 33 Places Rs 14, Rs. 26 and Rs. 15.

THE VERSOVA PLATE—(About) 1-1/2 Miles.

M/s. Rahim Khan Ibrahim Khan & A. M. Virjee's WAGH MAHAL 9-0 Stevens 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS RUTTY 7-9 P. Khade 2
Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed's AMARNATH 8-12 G. Chavan 3
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR TOY 8-5 Harbutt 4
Won by: 1/2, 3-1/2, 1.
Time: 2 mins. 44-4/5 secs.
Not run: Battle Song, Homestretch.
Tote paid Win Rs. 73 Places Rs. 23, Rs. 16 and Rs. 21.

THE GOKAK PLATE—7 Furs.

Mr. E. J. Mashal's KENNERETH 8-11 Purtu S. 1
Maharaja of Idar's FULHURST 7-11 Jagdish .. 2
Lt. Col. N. D. Ingle's HIROHITO 9-2 Medhe 3
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-6 S. Chavan 4
Won by: 1-1/4, Shd., Shd.
Time: 1 min. 29 secs.
Not run: Masked Pleasure, Makarpura, The Cavalier, Navroze.
Tote paid Win Rs. 45 Places Rs. 21, Rs. 36 and Rs. 37.

THE GUNTAKAL PLATE—1 Mile 1 Furlong

Mrs. Shalini Jadhav's MACDONALD 8-12 S. Chavan .. 1
Mr. E. J. Mashal's TASLAROON 8-1 G. Khan 2
Mr. P. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 7-10 Sk. Ahmed .. 3
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's FLYING MISS 7-10 Purtu S. 4
Won by: Shd., 1-1/4, 1.
Time: 1 min. 57-3/5 secs.
Not run: Truman, Ghizala.
Tote paid Win Rs. 41 Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 29.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE Div. II —1 Mile.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's EASTERN QUEEN 8-9 P. Khade 1
Mr. A. R. H. A. Rasool's TORRENT 8-8 Aurobinda .. 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's MY LUCKY STAR 8-5 Kheem S. 3
Mr. Chotey Lal Gupta's BOTTICELLI 9-0 Harbutt 4
Not run: Perhaps.
Tote paid Win Rs. 38 Places Rs. 14, Rs. 75 and Rs. 15.

Mysore Race Acceptors

MYSORE, Sept. 28.

Following are acceptances for Mysore second races on September 30, 1951.

Everest Plate—One Mile

Ellamanco 9-4, Sicilly 8-7, Imperial Majesty 8-7, Pride D'Antibes 8-5, New India 8-4, Gangasingh 8-2.

Bangalore Cup—One mile

Repartee 8-11, Fleet Wings 8-6, Antecedence 8-1, Devkumar 8-1, Gun Drill 7-7, Sky Hill 7-4, Jadugar 7-3, Mighty Atom 7-1, D. Day 7-0, King Cole 7-0, Broken Mask 7-0.

Puttanna Plate (Div. I)—Six Furlongs

Pretty Fast 9-4, Morton Daisy 9-4, Begum Chitor 9-4, Santenella 8-13, Plithora 8-10, Pegotty 8-7, Royal Blessings 8-4, Warrior Princess 8-2, Short Story 8-1, Easter Rocket 8-6.

Puttanna Plate (Div. II)—Six Furlongs.

Gold Legion 9-2, My Chance 8-11, Flying Princess 8-10, Southern Cross 8-9, Fair Gold 8-7, Zedai 8-6, Black and White 8-4, Revellery 7-11, Show On 7-8, Penny Novel 7-3, Golden Memory 7-1.

Kolhapur Plate—Seven Figs.

Black Wood 8-11, Golden Boy 8-11, Star of Sethu 8-8, Win Again 7-12, Al Kajora 7-11 Oracle 7-9, Devi Dayal 7-2.

Members Plate—Seven Figs.

Amelia 9-4, Easter Rocket 7-13, Revelry 7-11, Locarno 7-0.

Cleary Beats Pierce

LONDON, Sept. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Tom Cleary of Australia won the eleventh heat of the World Amateur Billiards Championship at Burroughs Hall here tonight. He beat Willie Pierce of Wales by 1890 points to 1073.

Ceylon Retain Trophy

All-India Rugby Final

MADRAS, Sept. 29 (PTI): Ceylon the holders retained the All-India Rugby Football Trophy here today by beating Madras by six points (two tries) to nil in the final on the Island Ground. There was no score at halftime.

There was a sharp shower in the early afternoon, and a drizzle during the match. In consequence the going was not so hard as in the previous games.

Ceylon won chiefly due to the speed of their backs, particularly of Henricus and Navaratnam the wing threequarters, but the man of the match was the diminutive scrum-half Rodrigo. He not only made both openings for the tries, but was the mainspring in Ceylon's threequarter movements. His service from the scrum was par excellence, and several times cleverly got away on his own through the blind side.

The Ceylon forwards took second place, though Campbell, Matthysz and Davies were to the fore in many a tussle with the Madras pack.

Madras put up a determined display. The forwards were superior to Ceylon, both in the tight and in the loose, and their heeling was never before seen to better advantage in this years tournament. The threes, however, lacked speed. Too often they were flat-footed and passing movements broke down through poor handling. Nevertheless on occasions they were really dangerous.

Grant was the best of the threes with Craig-Harvey prominent. Of the forwards Duggan-Palmer and Clarke were outstanding.

The standard of play was of a higher order, and the rugger thrilling.

Maj.-General Mohite, GOC-in-Chief, Madras, gave away the trophy to Campbell, the Ceylon captain.

BIENNIAL GAMES TO BE HELD IN MADRAS

BOMBAY, Sept. 29 (PTI): The next All-India Biennial Games will be held in Madras from February 22 to 24, according to an official of the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association.

For the first time in the history of these games, the word "Olympic" will not be used in their designation.

Another possible change at the Madras games will be absence of any display of "Olympic rings", of an "Olympic flame" and an "Olympic torch".

These alterations will be made so as to bring the meet into line with the recent directive of the International Olympic Committee which, according to the latest bulletin of the IOC, states: "The term Olympiad, signifying the four year interval between two celebrations of the Olympic games, and the term Olympic have no significance at any display other than at those of the Olympic games organised by the International Olympic Committee.
tee.

I. F. CHALLENGE SHIELD

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29 (PTI): In the opening match of I. F. Challenge Shield Tournament, Military Garrison (A) beat Sanatan Dharam College, Cawnpore by four goals to one this evening.

Dadar Parsi Gym. Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Seeded players scored easy victories in this evenings matches in the Dadar Parsi Colony Badminton matches played at Dadar. Bal Bhagwat and C. B. Kalappa scored easy victories, as well as K. M. Gandhi.

In the only men's doubles match A. R. Kavarana and A. B. Kalyanpurkar disposed of Awate and Adhye easily.

The following were the results:-

MEN'S SINGLES:- K. M. Gandhi beat G. E. Awati 15-5, 15-1; C. B. Kalappa beat B. R. Varadkar 15-3, 15-4; Bal Bhagwat beat V. C. Dutta 15-5, 15-2; M. Panwelkar beat K. R. Swamy 15-9, 15-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES:- A. R. Kavarana and A. G. Kalyanpurkar beat G. E. Awati and Adhye 15-3, 15-7.

WOMEN'S WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

SIMLA Sept. 28 (PTI) A bout between women will be the highlight of a wrestling tournament to be held here on October 6 and 7.

Wrestlers from the Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh are expected to take part in the tournament.

Minimum weight for entrants will be 160 lbs.

INDIAN CRICKETERS BACK HOME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Messrs. Umrigar, Mankad, Ramchand and Phadkar, of the Indian Cricket Team arrived here this morning by s. s. "Strathmore" after a successful season in England.

They were reluctant to comment about the M.C.C. side which is coming here on October 2 by s. s. "Chusan", but added that the M.C.C. side was strong and well balanced, the view expressed earlier by Hazare and C. S. Nayudu who returned here from U. K. on September 20. When asked how the Indians would fare against the visitors they had no comment to make.

Six members of the West Indies Team to Australia also arrived by the same ship.

Jayant Wins

MUSSOOREE, Sept. 29 (PTI): K. Jayant, India's number one, won the men's open singles tittle of the Upper India Table Tennis Championships last night by beating in the final R. Bhandari at 22-20, 21-18, 21-15.

Jayant and Bhandari beat Om Prakash and Harjan Singh in the men's doubles final, 21-15, 21-17, 21-13.

Poona Test Cricket Training Camp Closes

WENSLEY'S REPORTS WILL INFLUENCE SELECTION OF INDIAN TEST SIDE

POONA, Sept. 29 (PTI).

THE Test Cricketers' Training Camp, run here for the last three weeks at the Rajendrasinhji Stadium by the Board of Control for Cricket in India with the co-operation of the Southern Command, came to a close today. Most of the forty trainees at the camp were preparing to leave tonight for their respective home towns.

The closing of the camp was marked by a function at which Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, President of the Cricket Board, expressed the hope that the training they had received would help the Indian cricketers to keep the flag of Indian cricket flying higher. He extended a cordial vote of thanks to the Army authorities for their co-operation in running the camp.

Lieut.-General Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, and vice-president of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, said the Army was happy that it had been able to do something for the progress of Indian cricket.

Leading cricketers at the camp with whom the PTI correspondent discussed the benefits derived by the trainees under the expert coaching of Mr. A. F. Wensley, appeared to agree fully with the opinion expressed by the former Indian test skipper, Vijay Merchant that many of them had profited from the training and improved. The rigorous physical training that they had received had also helped them to keep fit and enable them to stand the strain of five-day tests.

Merchant favoured the idea of running such camps for they brought together, he said, all the cricketers together and helped to develop a bond of friendship and comradeship among them.

It is understood that the coach, Mr. Wensley, is shortly submitting a report to the selection committee of the Cricket Board giving his impressions of every individual player at the Camp. It is expected that this report will influence to a considerable extent the selection of the test team to meet the MCC.

Mr. Wensley declined to indicate wha this report would be like, but in an informal talk with the PTI correspondent He said among the youngsters, he was impressed by V. L. Manjrekar (Bombay), D. K. Gaekwad (Baroda), Deepak Shodhan (Gujerat) and Subash Gupte (Bombay.) He named Gaekwad as "brilliant" in fielding and Deepak Shodhan as an all-rounder of ability. Gupte, he thought, would develop into a very good googly bowler with more experience.

Wensley regretted that owing to the short time at his disposal and the comparatively large number of trainees under him, he had not been able to devote as much individual attention as he would have liked. But still he felt that the training camp had no doubt served to unearth the hidden talent among the coming cricketers.

The secretary of the Board of Cricket, Mr. A. N. Ghosh, told pressmen that he also thought that the camp had no doubt proved useful, but he would have liked to run four camps in each of the four zones in India under the guidance of Indian cricketers who were engaged as professionals in England. Such a procedure, in his opinion, would also help monetarily the Indian professionals when they return to this country after the closing of the English cricket season.

Some of the cricketers, including Vijay Hazare, Mushtaq Ali, S. W. Sohoni, P. G. Joshi and B. B. Nimbalkar, are leaving for Sangli tonight to play in a two day match organised by the Collector of Sangli, Mr. S. E. Sukhtankar, in aid of a remand home to be built at Sangli.

Will Bombay Break National Soccer Hoodoo?

MANNA (BENGAL CAPT.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

UNPRECEDENTED crowds will wend their way on Sunday evening to witness the National soccer final at the Cooperage when Bengal, thrice reigning champions, meet the host province Bombay at 5-25.

The host province last stage the tournament in 1945 and co-incidentally Bengal met Bombay and won by the odd goal in three. But times have changed and so has the game. Well Bombay cast away the hoodoo as they have never won the Santosh Trophy during the last 7 years that it has been held. The Western India side has twice figured in the finals and on both occasions lost by the narrowest of margins. In 1945 they lost 1—2, but in 1947 they drew the first time 0—0, but in the replay went down by a solitary goal.

Bengal on the contrary are once again favourites. They have won the trophy 5 times out of 7 times the tournament was run, but they have figured in every final since its inception.

For the last three years Bengal have staged the Nationals and have won the trophy. Hyderabad have been runners-up for the past two years. Will they maintain their hold or will Bombay wrest away the trophy for once at least?

Bengal have put on a rather poor show this year. If their performances in the last two outings against Madras in the quarter-finals, when they won by two goals to nil; and then against the Services when they scored a lucky one-nil victory, is any criterion, then Bombay stand a very rosy chance.

However, Bombay have reshuffled their team and a big surprise may be in store for Bengal if tactical plans work out. Coach Mandon seems to have briefed his boys well. While Thomas, Bombay's captain is confident with the team he has at his disposal.

When asked about Bombay's chances Thomas said "I think, we will win." In the mind of Thomas there were no two ways about it. Either win outright by a clean game or nothing at all, but it will be a terrific game.

The Bombay team is as follows: GOAL:- Gur Prasad; FULL-BACKS:- Papen and Vaidya; HALF-BACKS:- Shanker, Krishnan and Kenny; FORWARDS:- Perumal, Parab, Peter Ferrao, Thomas, Verghese.

Of course, the dropping of Ayres D'Souza has been a shock to Cooperage soccerites, especially after his improved performances. The bringing back of Verghese will be welcomed in all quarters.

The Bengal team has not been announced as yet. Bengal are mysterious. They will let the cat out of the bag only at 5 p.m. tomorrow. However, it is likely to be Anthony in goal; FULL BACKS Manna and S. Bose; HALF BACKS:- Latif, Chandan Singh, Roy; FORWARDS:- Venkatesh, Guha Thakurta, Mewalal, Ahmed, Anthony.

P. S. Gopalan will take the whistle in hand, while L. R. Natarajan and N. K. Utchil will wave the red flags.

Mayor S. K. Patil will preside and distribute the trophy and medals.

M. C. C. TEAM LEAVE ADEN

ON BOARD THE SS CHUSAN AT SEA, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The MCC team left Aden last night in the Chusan on the last stage of their journey to India, and are due to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday.

The team is now getting down to serious thoughts of cricket. The selection committee met for the first time today and decided on the general tactics in India.

This afternoon the players had catching practice, getting their first sight of a hard ball since they left England. Until they land they will have physical training each morning, and arrangements are being made for net practice when they arrive.

On Thursday an inter-team match will be held to "get the feel" of the pitch at the Brabourne Stadium, Bombay, where the first match of the tour, against a University eleven, will start the following day.

Services Down Mysore By Three Goals To One

POOR CROWD AT CHARITY SOCCER EXHIBITION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE losing semi-finalists in this years National Soccer Championship Services XI met in a charity exhibition game at the Cooperage with the former side emerging victorious by 3 goals to one in a rather robust game.

Services XI showed better ball control and dash in attack besides team work to oust Mysore, who mostly barefooted wasted far too many chances. Nanjudiah was particularly to blame. He wasted at least five sure chances. The Services were on the contrary more fortunate as Dhan Bahadur made amends for his yesterday's lapses.

Mysore were the first to score Barakulla converting a flag kick in the tenth minute of play, while five minutes later Dhan Bahadur the Services centre forward dribbles past Alexander and beats the surprised Varadraj from close in.

Still five minutes later Dhil Bahadur draws out Varadraj from his charge and heads the ball to the to goal to give the Services the lead.

Just half a minute before the break the Mysore side could have drawn level had Nanjudiah converted a solo effort, but instead he kicked over the cross-bar.

Dhan Bahadur completed the Services tally in the fifth minute of the second half with a well placed shot past an outstretched custedian.

Then followed a series of wasted chances by Nanjudiah but it was nothing knew, for Nanjudiah was never a sharp-shooter.

The crowd at the Cooperage was rather poor considering that this was a charity game in aid of the football fund.

The teams were:—

SERVICES XI: Khem Bahadur; Ranbir Thapa, Ajit Singh; Lal Bahadur (Jr.), Lal Bahadur (Sr.), Nickam; Dil Bahadur, Kharak Singh, Dhan Bahadur, Sukhlal, Puran Bahadur.

MYSORE: Varadraj; Yesudas, Alexander; Basheer, Shanmugam, Das; Anthony, Narayan, Nanjudiah, Bernard, Barakulla.

REFEREE: D. P. Puthran.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-15 p.m. Shell vs. Asbestos (Practice)

5-25 p.m. Bombay vs. Bengal (National—Final).

BADMINTON

Dadar Parsi Gymkhana:

5 p.m. onwards Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed and Men's Doubles. (Dadar Parsi Colony Open Tourney).

TABLE TENNIS

Hindu Gymkhana:

6 p.m. onwards: Junior's Singles Final, Men's Singles and Mixed Finals (Hindu Gymkhana Open Tourney)

Jubbulpore Football

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 26.

After four rousing games in the first round of the Jacob Memorial Football Tournament, in progress here, the Post and Telegraph Recreation Club defeated the 506 Army Workshops, E.M.E., last evening by 4 goals to 1. The wide margin flatters the winners, for the 506 contingent had as much of the game as their opponents, but fortune played them tricks and with the P and T goalie aiding her, prevented several good chances materialising.

The Association were very late this season in starting, and it will be difficult indeed for them to complete competitions for two other trophies still outstanding, in addition to last year's final of the Nerbudda tournament which is still pending. Moreover, there has been a great deal of talk of affiliating with the Madhya Pradesh Football Association, but this has yet to materialise in order to give Jubbulpore players a chance of being selected, if possible, to represent the State and also to organise competitions in which outside teams can participate.

U. S. Baseballer Loses Temper

BOSTON, Sept. 28 (UPA): Short-tempered Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers kicked in the panel of the door to the umpires' dressing room, Thursday, as he left the park after his club lost a four-three decision to the Boston Braves.

As Robinson was leaving Braves Field, he passed the umpires' room, stopped to shout a few words and then lashed out with his foot. The panel in the door was splintered. Six special policemen were standing nearby at posts they have always taken when a game is over.

One of them said a few words to Robinson but the second baseman left the park.

Robinson was angry at Umpire Frank Dasoli who cleared the Brooklyn bench of everyone but Manager Charley Dressen and a coach in the bottom of the eighth inning when the Braves scored their winning run.

THOMAS (BOMBAY CAPT.)

Channel Rise Wins By Length

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB DERBY

RANDWICK Sydney, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Outsiders dominated the Australian Jockey Club Derby, worth 7,860 sterling and run over one and half miles here today.

Channel Rise, by Channel Swell out of the Heiress carrying 9-10 and starting at 25 to one covered the distance in 2 minutes 33.75 seconds to beat Montana 8-10 ten to one, by a length with Trizami 8-10 33 to one, third a head away.

Trizami made the pace when the ten starters set off with Montana close handy and the two horses were still leading 3 furlongs from home. Then the 9 to four on favourite, Hydrogen, began to move up but he failed to overtake the leaders and it was channel rise, ridden by Barry Smith, who dashed to the front about 50 yards from the post to beat N. Selwood on Montana which just kept ahead of Trizami.

French Cavalier four to one favourite for the Epsom Handicap over one mile here today broke down a furlong from the finish and was later destroyed.

The race more than 4,000 sterling was won by Dave Jones, a chestnut horse by Neptune out of Celebrity carrying 8-12 and starting at odds of 14 to one. He beat the 100 to one chance Rinkeno 6-10 by a neck with Golden Wedge 7-10 7 to one third a length and a quarter behind.

In fine weather but with the track soft the 18 starters were well away and at the half distance Davey Jones in the centre of the field.

Soon afterwards Williamson began to move him up and continued the run until taking the lead about a furlong from home where he just managed to hold off the rank outsider to win in 1 minute 37 seconds.

Wilson Jones Leads

LONDON, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Wilson Jones, Indian champion, was leading Edmund Haslen, the Northern Ireland Champion, by 901 to 355, at the interval in their match in the World Amateur Billiards Championship at Burroughs Hall here today.

SAMPAT FULLY EXTENDED

Enters Final Of Hindu Gym. T. T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla added yet another feather in her unusually crowded cap of successes when she annexed the Women's Singles title in the Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament accounting for Miss Mani Dastur in three straight games in the final this evening at the Hindu Gymkhana.

Uttam Chandarana and Dilip Sampat will meet once again, this time in the Men's Singles final. Sampat beat Yatin Vyas in four superbly fought out encounters; while Uttam beat S. K. Thackersey in an equally well played match lasting 4 games.

Uttam Chandarana and Somaya annexed the Men's Doubles title at the hands of S. K. Thackersey and Vyas in three straight games.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals): Dilip Sampat beat Yatin Vyas 21-9, 18-21, 22-20, 21-19; U. M. Chandarana beat S. K. Thackersey 21-13, 14-21, 21-12, 21-17.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final): U. M. Chandarana and D. Somaya beat S. K. Thackersey and Y. S. Vyas 21-16, 21-12 21-12

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final) Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Miss Mani Dastur 21-16, 21-14, 21-9.

Referee Abandons Match At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Referee L. M. Fernandes abandoned the penultimate round of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament between Goan Sports Club and Rainbow Sports Club seven minutes before the call off time due to poor visibility. At this time there was no score on board on the either side this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

It was an evenly contested encounter with the rival defences standing out, play was mostly confined to midfield and it was only in the last stages of the abandonment of the game that both the goals suffered narrow escapes.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Earlier Bombay Gymkhana collected full points defeating St. Xavier's College by three goals to one in the first division Indian Football League. Bombay Gymkhana scored all the goals in the first through Limakar, Wrigglesworth and Back Stone in this order while Singh reduced the arrears for the St. Xavier's just before crossing.

In the first game of the evening scoring the only goal of the match through Wagh Bhiwad P.C got the better of the Bengal Club in the Second Division League.

INDIA LEADS OVER AUSTRALIA 4—0.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): India led Australia by four matches to zero at the end of the first day's play in the Pacific Zone Final of the Thomas Cup International Badminton Tournament here today.

The remaining five matches will be played on October 1. The winners will meet the eventual European zone champions.

Results (Indian names first):- Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat A. S. McCabe and A. G. Mccabe 10-15, 15-9, 15-19; T. N. Seth beat R. Russel 15-5, 15-5. Mohan beat A. S. Mccabe 15-4, 15-9;

Seth and M. Guha beat Russel and C. Cutt 15-8, 15-1.

U. P. TABLE TENNIS

MUSSOORIE, Sept. 28 (PTI): K. Jayant and R. Bhandari beat S. Sabharwal and Balraj in the men's double semi-final of the Upper India Table Tenn's Championships here today. The scores were 21-16; 21-12 and 21-5.

R. Bhandari beat L. M. Gupta in the men's singles quarter final at 21-7; 21-9 and 21-15. Jayant beat S. Sabharwal 21-18; 21-9; and 21-6.

ARMY REVOLT AGAINST PERON FAILS

Ex-Generals Involved

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 29 (UPA).

TWO retired Army Generals led a revolt against the Government of President Juan Peron on Friday, but five hours later Peron announced the uprising had been put down.

Peron told massed workers outside Government House that the military revolt had been "totally suppressed' and his would-be assassins foiled.

The crowd roared "To the gallows with them" but the President gave them no details except that the attempt was made outside the headquarters of the city's garrison (adds PTI-Reuter).

The Argentine Army Ministry announced last night that General Menendez, who was said to have led the forces which staged the coup d'etat against General Peron, has been arrested. In a communique it added that most of the rebel leaders had also been detained.

Menendez was said to have issued a proclamation calling on the army, navy and air force to rise "in the name of Argentina", and overthrow the five-year old Peron regime and restore normal conditions."

One of the named ring-leaders, General Rawson, led the coup d'etat of June 4, 1943, which overthrew the conservative government of President Ramon Castillo.

The forces named as having risen were the Eighth Cavalry Regiment and the Cavalry School.

Yesterday afternoon the Government sent to Congress a decree declaring a state of civil war and ordering the "immediate" shooting of all members of the armed forces involved in the revolt.

Juan Peron

Confirmation of the Government's claim that the rebels at Palomar airfield had been quelled was that fighter aircraft which had cruised over the city of Buenos Aires all morning dropping pamphlets containing the rebel call to arms disappeared from the skies early this afternoon.

But a naval communique announced that naval forces had been mobilised to march on Punta Del Indio, a naval base, where elements of the forces were still in revolt.

ARMY MEN FLEE

MONTEVIDEO: Nearly 70 Argentine army officers landed here on Friday night from four military planes and were placed under temporary arrest by Uruguayan authorities pending their full identification.

The officers, believed to be refugees from the crushed military revolt in Buenos Aires, came in three Curtiss and one Focke Wolfe planes.

The Uruguayan Foreign Minister told Argentine Ambassador Luis Rigoyen that Uruguay would return to Argentina all four planes and any other Argentine military machines that may land here.

The last base of the anti-Peron rebels—the naval air station at Punta Del Indio—surrendered here after being bombed by nine Avro Lincolns, it was announced here shortly before midnight, yesterday.

The base guards the entrance to the river Plate.

The Chief Commander of the Base, Pio Baroja, and a number of officers escaped to Montevideo in Uruguay.

Usually reliable sources reported that eighty people were under arrest including the leader of the revolt, General Benjamin Menendez, Socialist presidential candidate Alfaedo Palacios and Socialist leader Nicolas Reberrto. Generals Elvio Anaya and Bautista Molina were under house arrest.

VOICELESS OPINION IN ARGENTINA

CHICAGO: Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz said last night that "a great body of voiceless opinion in Argentina" opposes the Juan Peron Government's seizure of his influential Buenos Aires daily, 'La Prensa'.

The deposed Editor and publisher gave a step by step account of La Prensa's closure seizure and expropriation at a dinner in his honour sponsored by American Newspaper Groups.

He alleged that an original plan of the Peron Government to destroy 'La Prensa' under guise of a labour dispute had to be altered because of the reaction of public opinion in Argentina and abroad and the loyalty of the newspaper's employees.

"My countrymen are temporarily hindered from voicing their thoughts publicly", he said "But the expressions from the press of the United States, reflecting the democratic sentiment of this great country, have also reflected a great body of voiceless opinion in Argentina itself".

Dr. Gainza Paz said he did not believe his editorials "were nearly so much a thorn in the official flesh as its news stories were".

Italian Premier Warns Reds

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, (UPA): Premier Alcide De Gasperi served notice on the Communists on Friday night that all attempts to establish an undemocratic form of Government in Italy "will be unflinchingly resisted."

The 70-year-old Premier, ending his three-week official tour of the United States and Canada told a gala dinner here that preservation of Democracy "with all it involves for welfare and peace is out aim."

He said: "We repeat for you here that all attempts from within or from without to establish undemocratic forms of Government in our country will be unflinchingly resisted."

De Gasperi said he wanted to reassert the solemn pledge he made to the United States Congress earlier this week "that Italy would co-operate in the attainment of our common aims."

De Gasperi said that President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson had fully acknowledged Italy's "legitimate aspirations".

He said he would report on the complete results of his visit and on agreements reached with the United States.

U. S. AIMS TO INVOLVE U. K. IN KOREA WAR

Pollitt's Charges

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Peking radio today broadcast a message from Mr. Harry Pollitt, Secretary of the British Communist Party saying it as to Britain's—"everlasting shame" that she supported the "United States aggression."

Mr. Pollitt sent a message of greeting for the Second Anniversary of China new regime being celebrated on Monday.

According to the radio Mr. Pollitt said the United States aim in "sabitaging" the cease-fire talks was to extend the war and involve Britain in a "new holocaust".

The message said "that Tories and right-wing Labour by supporting United States war plans threaten Britain's trade, encourage Japan as a cheap labour competitor and inflict severe damage on Britain's economy".

Indian Spreads Cult Of Yoga

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept 27: An Indian Yogi, Lakshmanasandra Srikanta Rao, has been spreading the cult of Yoga in France. He has already made 70 Yoga converts in Nice and 15 in Paris.

Yogi Rao has also made a short film for a French producer showing how to walk on live coals in bare feet. From France he goes to U. S.A. and other countries. "My mission", he says, "is to organise Yoga academies all over the world. In the opinion of Desmond Dunne, an exponent of Yoga said the people in West need Yoga even more than the people in India. It would help them to meet the stress and strain of their civilization.

Lots of Indian Yogis, he says, seek the power of breath control not to advance their spiritual development, but in order to perform miraculous feats. Western Yogis must not think of miraculous feats or self-glorification.

ENSURING PEACE IN JAPAN

Action Against Any Subversive Elements

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Japanese Diet is to consider legislation to control subversive activities replacing allied occupation laws, when the peace treaty comes into force.

The draft of the law which will be discussed during a special session of the Diet opening on October 10 was issued by the Attorney General's office yesterday, official Japanese sources discuosed here.

It would give the Attorney General powers to control, restrict or ban organisations or activities seeking to create disturbances, overthrow the Government, help a foreign invasion or otherwise engage in "undemocratic" activities.

U.S. SENATOR ACCUSED OF PERJURY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Democrat Senator William Benton yesterday accused Senator Joseph McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) of "perjury and deception of the American people" in pressing his allegations of Communism in the Government.

Senator Benton made the accusation under oath at a public hearing on his resolution in favour of ousting Senator McCarthy from the Senate.

BULLET WOUNDS

MANILA, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Guillermo Capadocia, Communist leader of the Hukbalahap guerillas in the Visayan islands and Mindanao, died of wounds today after an encounter with Philippine Government forces. He was Secretary-General of the Communist Party in the Philippines before the war.

PARTY TO MRS. PANDIT

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Ambassador Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit attended a reception given in her honour by the Young Women's Christian Association here yesterday. A group of girls from the "Floating Gardens" of Xochimilco, near Mexico City, presented a programme of regional songs and dances.

The highlight of the programme was the presentation to Mrs. Pandit of a large doll dressed in a colourful Xochimilcan costume—"a gift from Mexican children to the children of India with warm affection."

MOVEMENT OF WARAI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With the improvement of the food position in Nasik District the Government of Bombay has removed, with immediately effect the ban on the movement of warai and bhagar outside the limits of Nasig and Igatpuri Talukas and Peint and Surgana Mahals imposed in December last.

The ban on the movement of warai and bhagar outside Nasik District without a valid permit, however, continues to remain in force.

The requisite notification has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, of September 28

Kidwai Free To Take Any Decision

POSITION EXPLAINED TO PRAJA PARTY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29 (PTI): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, told pressmen at the conclusion of the Praja Party Central Executive Council meeting here this morning, that having fully explained his views to his colleagues he was now free to take any decision on the question of rejoining the Congress.

He, however, added that he had not yet made up his mind, nor could he give any indication when he would be able to announce his decision.

Acharya Kripalani, who presided over the meeting, said that the members also discussed organisational and election matters.

Asked at a news conference to give his reaction to what Mr. Kidwai explained to members, Mr. Kripalani said that would be available only when Mr. Kidwai had taken a definite decision. Yet, he could only say that his party will be sory to loose any of its members and much more so to lose an important member like Mr. Kidwai.

POSITION EXPLAINED

On the issue raised by him the meeting was not supposed to take any decision, Mr. Kidwai told pressmen. He wanted to exchange views with his colleagues only to enable himself to arrive at a decision. Now that he had exhaustively discussed the issue at an extended executive meeting and fully explained his views, his decision would not come to his friends as a surprise. He was now free to take any decision he thought proper, he said.

Asked when he would take his decision, he said he did not know, but promptly he added that he was now going to tour Behar as a Praja Party man.

ELECTORAL ALLIANCE WITH S. C. F.

Narendra Dev's Move

GWALIOR, Sept. 29 (UPI): Acharya Narendra Dev, Chairman of the All-India Socialist Party, disclosed here in an interview that the leaders of his party were conducting negotiations with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Scheduled Castes' Federation for an electoral alliance, but nothing concrete had emerged so far from the discussions. The Socialist Party, he said, was anxious to avoid triangular contest and would, therefore, have an electoral alliance with the KMP Party.

The Socialist leader expressed the hope that this party would come out as the majority party in Travancore-Cochin and bag a large number of seats in Vindhya Pradesh, Bihar and Bombay.

PAKISTAN'S RELIGIOUS CRY

Indian M.P.'s Warning

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29 (UPI): "In a straight referendum the Kashmiris will never agree to join Pakistan," declared Mr. Tajamul Hussain, Member of Parliament, in a broadcast in the External Services of All India Radio, yesterday.

He added: "Having failed in the use of force, Pakistan hopes by propagating the two-nation theory to create a situation in which Kashmir can be handed over to her automatically on the basis of religion."

Referring to the two-nation theory which Mr Hussain described as "full of disastrous possibilities", he said: "the Indian Muslims are determined not to become tools of Pakistan's propaganda. The real threat to their security comes not from within India but from Pakistan whose constant endeavour it is to engender extra-territorial loyalties in the Indian Muslims."

New Names In The Electoral Rolls

MODE OF PROCEDURE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All concerned are advised that there is scope for amending the Electoral Rolls even after they are finally published.

Under Rule 20 (2) of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1850, any person whose name is not included in the Electoral Roll of a constituency and who is entitled to be registered therein may, after the electoral rolls are finally published, apply to the Election Commission for an amendment of the electoral roll by inclusion therein of any entry relating to the applicant. Such an application, however, will have to be accompanied by a free of Rs. 50, which will, in no case, be refunded.

No such application filed before the final publication of the rolls will be entertained.

Applications for inclusion of new names in the electoral rolls are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Election Commission and should contain full particulars regarding address, the place of ordinary residence, age, father's name, qualifications for registration as an elector, etc.

MODE OF PAYMENT

The fees are to be deposited in any Government Treasury or any branch of the Imperial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India for credit to the Government of India under the head "XLVI-Miscellaneous- Collection of payments for services rendered-Inclusion of name in the electoral roll", and the Treasury receipt forwarded with the application to the Secretary to the Election Commission 'F' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi 1.

A copy of the application should also be sent by the applicant simultaneously to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State, who will have the application promptly scrutinised by the appropriate Electoral Registration Officer, and advise the Commission as regards the title of the applicant for such inclusion.

SECRET BASES: President Truman signed into law on Friday a bill authorizing an urgent 564,301,178 dollars programme of military construction including 1,000 million dollars for secret overseas bases within easy striking distance of Russia.

SCIENCE TACKLES FARM YARD

(Continued from page 6)

value of rice straw is greatly improved when washed with water, and this method is now being tried out under field conditions. Special researches have also been conducted on the nutritive value of leafy fodders as well as of grasses in U. P.

Among other subjects of research conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are poultry-breeding, dairying, fisheries, bee-keeping and hides and skins.

The total number of research schemes which have been so far financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research exceeds 300, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 3,50,00,000.

SALE OF GOLD AT PREMIUM PRICES

Monetary Fund Ends Rule

WASHINGTON, 29, (UPA): The International Monetary Fund yesterday dropped its rule requiring member nations to obtain its approval to sell gold at more than dol. 35 per ounce.

The Fund's move was a relaxation of its four-year fight against the sale of gold at premium prices. Under the rule, a country needed the Fund's specific approval to sell gold legally at prices above dol. 35 per ounce. South Africa obtained such approval in 1949 and is currently selling at premium prices about 40 percent of its gold cutput, valued at dol. 400,000,000 a year.

The relaxation of the rule applies only to processed gold and not to gold bullion for monetary purposes.

The Treasury announced the new policy has its blessings. The Treasury will continue to pay dol. 35 per ounce for gold used to back up currency, because restrictions on its selling price remain in effect.

PRIVATE HOARDING

Ivar Rooth, Managing Director of the Fund, told a news conference that member nations now may sell as much gold at premium prices as they wished, but he said they should continue to guard against private hoarding. Under a new rule, each country making such sales must report them to the Fund.

A statement adopted by the Executive Board of the Fund said: "A sound gold and exchange policy of the members continues to require that to the maximum extent practicable gold should be held in official reserve rather than go into private hoards."

It said such gold can be used to maintain exchange rates and meet the requirements for balance payments.

Rooth said it therefore "is left to members to decide on what practical operating measures they will take to carry out the new policy statement."

U. S. Income Tax Increases

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Senate last night passed a bill to raise personal and corporate income taxes and excess levies by 5,450 million dollars a year—little more than half of President Truman's request.

Passage was by a roll call vote of 57 to 19.

The measure now goes back to the House which voted to increase taxes by 7,200 million dollars.

The bill carries the third big tax increases voted by Congress since the start of the Korean war.

New York Pepper

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Black pepper eased as demand returned to scattered dealer enquiries at prices two to three cents below asking levels. Grinder continue to side line in view of lagging consumption. Sellers, however, were stabilising the market as they were showing no pressure to sell at current levels and refusing to go along with buyers ideas of operating on the down scale only. The firmness of India was also bolstering the market presently, Spot offered at 169, October delivery at 167, November 166, December shipment 156, January shipment 153, March shipment at 149 ex-dock.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 28.

KARNAK

November	122.85+460
January	124.00+475

ASHMOUNI

October	84.75+400
December	86.00+380

STEPPING UP TIN RUBBER OUTPUT

No Prospects

SINGAPORE, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Leading rubber and tin producers in Malaya said today there was no prospect whatever that output would be increased until the state of emergency in the country had ended.

They pointed out it was most unlikely that production of rubber and tin this year would reach last year's figures.

Several producers expressed surprise at the statement of the Commonwealth Raw Materials Conference in London that the "colonies, particularly Malaya, will increase production of tin and rubber."

They said that tin production had been at the maximum possible with available equipment for the last four years and rubber output had been at its maximum for the past year.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Sept. 28

The bourse resumed an upward movement with a firm tone generally in evidence. Domestic issues overcame their inaction of the past two sessions and gained ground under the leadership of Banque De Paris irons and steels and electrical constructions. Internationals also moved upward over a broad front. The five percent loan was a firm spot in the French rents section.

BRUSSELS: Conditions for the most part were quiet. Settlement trading saw prices moving narrowly around previous levels with some enquiry for Royal Dutch. In cash dealings, limited declines were recorded in Colonials while collieries were often heavy. Textiles however were weak.

AMSTERDAM: Royal Dutch were again prominent closing 4-3/8 higher at 296-3/8 active on public demand. Otherwise the market was featureless. International industrials were irregular, shippings held steady. Plantations were neglected. Sumatra were barely steady. Guilder loans were easy. Dollar loans rarely changed with premium 13. The turnover of certificates was 586.

London Pepper

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Trading was quietly steady. Black lampong September October 12sh. 4-12d. white muntok at 16sh. 6d. shipping weights and white sarawak at 17sh. delivered rate per pound cif basis ports. Malabar Spot at 1,450 to 1,500 shillings according to grade and quality, afloat at 1,375 October shipment, 1,370 sellers. December 1,260 buyers and 1,280 sellers per hundred weight cif. U.K.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

The turnover was confined to 50,000 ounces. The prospect for any material broadening in sales during October still looks bleak as no improvement is apparent in the slack consumer demand for silverware and other end products. Activity in the silver market meanwhile normally slackened off around mid November for the balance of the year, thus raising the possibility of a disappointing demand through the remainder of 1950.

Commercial Arbitration Tribunal

CENTRE'S MOVE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29, (PTI): The Government of India has under consideration a proposal for setting up a commercial arbitration tribunal in India to hear disputes arising out of non-fulfilment of obligations under trade contracts between Indian and foreign parties, it is learnt.

The proposal will be discussed at the Export Advisory Council's meeting at Madras early in November for a final decision. The subject which was on the agenda of the Council's meeting held at Bombay early this year was then postponed for consideration at its meeting.

While details of the set-up of the proposed tribunal are not available, it is believed that the tribunal would be semi-judicial body modelled, however, after the American Arbitration Association. The American Association, a voluntary organisation works in close collaboration with Chambers of Commerce and its members in the United States.

It has also not been decided whether the tribunal should consist of only official members or representatives of Chambers of Commerce and other non-officials also.

In this connection, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, here, has submitted to the Government that they propose to form a central tribunal of arbitration to work as a complementary organisation to the existing specialised state bodies.

The Federation scheme may also come up for discussion at the Madras meeting of the Export Advisory Council.

SUPPLY OF RAW RUBBER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Producers of rubber goods and firms who intend to start rubber factories in Bombay state are informed that they are required to apply for supplies of raw rubber to the Deputy Development Officer (Rubber), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, through the Director of Industries, Government of Bombay, Old Custom House, Bombay, and not direct to that Officer.

As the distribution of the indigenously produced rubber is controlled, it has been decided that the Director of Industries should scrutinise all demands for release of rubber from the firms in Bombay State.

No Price Control For Powerloom Cloth

SURAT, Sept. 29 (PTI): The Government of India have postponed the introduction of price control for powerloom cloth the present, it is reliably learnt here.

The question of introduction of price control was discussed at a conference of powerloom interests in Bombay on September 12.

Sugar To Hotels

SURAT, Sept. 29 (PTI): The Government of Bombay has decided that they should continue giving sugar to hotels, establishments and confectioners as at present, as "otherwise they may go into the open market and raise prices."

The supply to the open market was not continuous or steady.

This information was contained in a communication from the Government to the collector of Surat.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

Previous closing	36.36
Today's opening	36.21
Difference	—15
Today's closing	36.47
Difference	+11

CALL TO INDIA TO SHED ILLUSIONS

Bullitt's Plea To Line Up With Anglo-Americans

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): MR. WILLIAM C. BULLITT, former United States Ambassador to France and Russia, appealed to India today to "shed its illusions" about America and "enter into staff conversations with the British and ourselves" for mutual defence arrangements.

"The old fear and hatred of British power has been transferred in large measure to the power of the United States" he wrote in the "Life" magazine.

"We are suspected of wanting to dominate all Asia, including India. Our superiority in weapons of war does not give the Indians a warm feeling of security but the shivers."

Mr. Bullitt has just returned from a round-the-world trip. 'Life' commissioned him to make a "thorough study" and present-day India and its problems.

Nehru's Plan For Live-Wire Congress

(Continued from Page 13)

some of the districts might be considered. The whole point was to create an impression in the Congress and in the public generally that Congressmen were all co-operating together to further the great work of the Congress.

Mr. Nehru stated that the Congress had suffered in the past from groups, majority or minority, and in recent weeks, a considerable number of resignations had taken place.

It did not matter much, if any person disagreeing with the Congress policy or ideals went out, but it mattered if any good Congressman left the organisation and still more so, if the Congress created an impression in the public mind that there were factions within it and that a worthwhile person found it difficult to function there.

The Congress had to remove such ideas and to demonstrate that it welcomed all good Congressmen and that its doors were open for them always.

"It is likely," Mr. Nehru said, "that a number of Congressmen who have recently resigned might express a wish to come back to the Congress. They should be welcomed back and no difficulties should be placed in their way. If we adopt a policy, this should be done wholeheartedly and not with hesitation and reluctance.

Referring to the recent resolution of UPCC welcoming back those who had left the Congress and promising to keep their places vacant for them, Mr. Nehru said, on their coming back, they could easily revert to their previous position. If there was any constitutional or technical difficulties about this, it should be got over.

"Recent events have shown", said Mr. Nehru that some members of the Congress have functioned almost as if they were members of the Hindu Mahasabha or some like communal organisations. Indeed, some people have actually resigned from the Congress and gone over to the Jana Sangh. This itself is significant because a real Congressman should be as far removed from the communal organisations as anything can be. "Our chief opponents in our work and in the elections are the communal organisation. Among these, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Ram Rajya Parishad and perhaps some others of a like nature, are not likely to attract much public sympathy, in spite of financial and other support that they get from reactionary and anti-social elements.

But the Jana Sangh which was recently started and which puts forward what appears to be a broader appeal is likely to prove a stronger antagonist. The R.S.S. will undoubtedly support it, if not directly, then indirectly.

"The Jana Sangh whatever they may say, is an intensely communal organisation, narrow in outlook and with entirely wrong ideas from the Congress point of view. I am quite sure that if these communal organisations gather any strength in the country, it will be dangerous for the future of India. Therefore, we must stand four square against all these manifestations of communalism. "This means that our Congress Committees. Specially the superior ones, should make it perfectly clear that any member who sympathises with these communal organisations is no true Congressman. There have undoubtedly been infiltrations in the past from these organisations into the Congress. Indeed, some rather remarkable cases have been brought to my notice. It is necessary therefore to reorganise our committees from this point of view also."

British Warships Stand By

(Continued from page 12)

therefore, she did not have a case at the Security Council he said.

APPEAL REJECTED

Dr. Mossadeq was believed to have rejected an appeal by the new American Ambassador to withdraw the expulsion order against 300 British oil technicians in south Persia.

Mr. Loy Henderson, the Ambassador, who presented his credentials to the Shah today had a two hours' interview with Dr. Mossadeq last night but no official statement on their meeting has been issued.

An American Embassy spokesman denied that Mr. Henderson presented the Shah with a personal message from President Truman.

Usually well-informed American sources said Mr. Henderson had outlined in detail the American point of view on the Persian dispute and had asked the Prime Minister to "exercise moderation" in his policy.

The British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd, was due to call on the Shah this evening.

TRUMAN'S SECOND MESSAGE

American sources here said last night that President Truman in his second intervention in the oil crisis this week had sent a message to the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi. It was believed the American President asked the 31-year-old ruler to use moderation on Persian policy.

IRAN'S ASSURANCE

CAIRO, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Persian Embassy here announced today that former customers of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company would suffer no loss or damage with the take-over by the new Persian Oil Company.

A communique said the Persian Government would make good any loss or damage that may be caused by dealings with the new Iranian Company.

BAN ON FLYING OVER ABADAN

CYPRUS, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Persian authorities in Teheran have notified the airport here that flying over the refinery at Abadan is strictly forbidden.

JEBB FOR NEW YORK

LONDON, Sept. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Gladwyn Jebb, chief British delegate at the U.N. will leave London tonight by air for New York to present Britain's case in the Persian oil dispute to the Security Council meeting on Monday.

Stop Press

TRIPLE CROWN

HYDERABAD, Sept. 29.

Mr. T. Thiruvangadam, India's No. 2 annexed the triple crown of the fourth Hyderabad State Table Tennis Championships here today defeating Mr. V. S. Vittal, India's No. 4.

PEKING CHARGE

TOKYO, Sept. 29.

A Peking radio broadcast spoke of a "premidated top-level plan to drive Korean and Chinese Communist forces to the Yalu river and bomb Communist bases in north-east China."

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SPECULATIVE SHARES MOSTLY UNCHANGED

Restricted Turnover And Narrow Price Movements

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady today and under renewed buying moderate gains were recorded in steel shares. At the rise after satisfying the demand, the market turned back on increased realising. There was slightly increased selling in cotton mill shares ,otherwise there was routine trading.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1,895 and advanced at Rs. 1,902-8 but declined at Rs. 1,892-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 336 and advanced at Rs. 338. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 31-8 and declined at Rs. 31-6. Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 22-9 and declined at Rs. 22-6.

Bombay Dyeing opened X.D. at Rs. 423-12 but on reneyed liquidation declined at Rs. 417-8. Kohinoor mill shares were quoted at Rs. 313-12 and Svadeshi mills were done at Rs. 263-12.

Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 15-7, Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 177 while Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs 540.

Later on business was restricted and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1895 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 337 Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 416-4 X.D. closing tone of the market was quietly steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (7-8) XD	417	8
Kohinoor (6) XD	312	8
Century (8)	316	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	261	0
Central India Mills (6)	230	8
Simplex Mills (17)	258	0
New Great Eastern (10)	195	0
Indore (4)	117	8
Gokak (10)	242	0
Swan (20)	362	0
Finlay Mills (15)	268	0
Morarji (7)	202	8
Edward (15)	288	4
Meyer (6)	83	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	0 6
I. United Ord. (0-12-8)	12	0
I. United Defd. (0-2)	1	15 6
Madhusudan (7-8)	125	0
Podar (9)	188	12
Khatau (14)	205	0
Standard (15)	260	0
STEELS		
Tata Steel Ord. (18) XD	336	8
Tata Steel Defd (93-10-6) X D	1891	4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. XD	133	8
Indian Iron (1)	31	5
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-10)	22	6
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (8-8)	176	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (10) XD	545	10
Belapur (12-8)	255	8
Scindia Steam	15	7 6
Shivrajpur (1-12)	40	8
Premier Construction (4)	91	4
Tata Chemical	13	3
Tata Oil (1)	39	0
British India Corp.	10	11 6
India Copper	3	0 6
Wimco (11)	221	4
Alcock (17-8)	298	12
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (3)	154	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1490	0
Tata Power (25)	1595	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	55	8
Phoenix (6)	148	12
Indian Mfg. (40)	370	0
Kurla (7-3)	120	10
Colaba (8)	100	0
New City (11)	193	12
Minerva (12)	122	8
Bradbury (100) XD	620	0
Bharat (23)	20	12
Bharucha	4	0
Mysore (3)	155	0
Model Mills (5)	176	4
Dawn	63	8
Laxmi (27-8)	595	0
Vishnu Cotton	195	0
Western	3700	0
Sholapur	3050	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-8)	25	0
Hindustan Mills (135)	3700	0
Tata Mills (2)	44	0
Ahmedabad Advance (2)	212	8
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	29	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	25	8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	20	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	195	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	301	4
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	117	8
Surat Electric (4-8)	135	0
Broach (0-8)	5	12
Amalgamated (0-12)	19	10
Bombay Suburban	150	10
Bombay Suburban New	96	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply	125	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank (40)	1880	0
Imperial Bank (10)	457	8
Central New (2)	75	4
Central New (2) XD	75	8
Bank of India (4)	167	8
Union (0-5)	6	15 6
Baroda (2-8)	131	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-12)	40	12
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	16	0
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0
Eastern Bank	75	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	5145	0
Empire (10)	500	0
New India (2)	49	12
Jupiter (0-12)	9	10
Vulcan (0-10)	12	3
Ind Mercantile (2)	40	8
Universal	8	8
B. L G	16	0
Neptune	5	12
Industrial and Prud	29	0
New Great	19	0
All-India General	5	14
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (2)	105	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Bombay Steam (10)	228	12
Bombay Burma New (4)	205	0
Burma Petrol	1	8 9
Mackenzie (6)	65	0
Port Canning (2)	30	0
Kemp and Co. (30)	333	12
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	90	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	74	8
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	60	0
Mukund Iron		
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	8
Alembic (15)	128	2
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0
Indian Cement (1937)	30	2
Walchand Nagar Ind. (12)	148	12
United Motor	30	2
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0
Gujerat Motor	19	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	525	0
Harvey Press	370	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0
National Rayon	66	0
Bombay Cycle	20	0
Jost Co.	79	4
Digvijay Cement	73	8
Jam Wire		
Phalton (8) XD	111	0
Polson	102	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	190	0
Bengal Steel		
Indian Iron	106	8
Andhra Valley	1192	8
Tata Power	1285	0
Hydro-Electric (7)	121	4
Bombay Steamer	252	8
Central India	642	8
Swadeshi Mills	128	12
Vishnu Mills	660	0
Laxmi	253	12
New Great Mills	215	0
Podar Mills	95	0
Bradbury Mills	332	8
Elphinstone Mills	106	4
Surat Electricity	131	0
Pre. Construction First	102	8
Pre. Construction 2nd	95	8
Pre. Con 3rd	5	8
Amalgamated	104	12
Amalgamated (5)	100	0
Walchandnagar (7)		
Tata Chemical (5)	133	2
Jupiter	9	2
Supreme	93	8
Meyer	95	0
Mackenzie (First)	90	0
Mackenzie	90	0
Ahmedabad Advance	137	8
Mysore Mill	40	0
Standard	99	8
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	96	8
Morarji	85	0
National Rayon	71	4
Hume Pipe	55	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1962	101	4
Scindia	96	12
B Steamer 1969 (4-8)	98	12
Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchandnagar (6)	105	0
Tata Mills	102	4
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	4

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	99	0	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	93	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	95	14	0
3 3/4 p.c. 1962	94	11	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1970	89	0	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	92	11	0
3 p.c. 1958	99	10	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	101	3	0
3 p.c. 1957	100	6	0
3 p.c. 1959/61	98	9	0
3 p.c. 1963/65	95	12	0
3 p.c. 1966/68	94	1	0
3 p.c. 1964	95	14	0
3 p.c. 1970/75	93	0	0
3 1/2 p.c 1954/59	102	12	0
4 p.c. 1960/70	107	12	0
4 1/2 p.c 1955/60	107	12	0
4 1/2 p.c.	110	12	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	96	8	4
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	97	8	0
3 3/4 p.c. U P 1961	95	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	95	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	99	15	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	99	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952/53	112	0	0
3 p.c P. U. 1952	100	4	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	111	0	0
3 p.c. BPT 1970	105	14	0
4 p.c. Bom Muni	104	8	0
5 p.c. Bom Muni 1959	110	0	0
6 p.c. Bom Muni 1954	108	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 29

The local Bullion market was quietly steady with moderate business. Old bulls are liquidating their holdings.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 188-4 and declined at Rs. 188 on small selling. At this level short covering appeared and the market firmed up at Rs. 188-10 and steadied at Rs. 188-6. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 188-14 and Spot Bullion was placed at Rs. 188.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 109-2 and after declining at Rs. 108-15 advanced at Rs. 109-8 but reacted at Rs. 109-5. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 109-12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76-8.

Final closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	188	0	0
Forward	188	4	0
Ready Gold	109	12	0
Forward	109	1	0

New Victoria Mills	1	8	
New Victoria Mills Pref	4	0	
New Kaiser Hind			
Gold Mohor (20)	370	0	
Sajjan Mills	90	0	
Ajamshahi	83	0	
Osmanshahi (58)	101	0	
Air Services	2	12	
Air India Tata	43	0	
Air India International	60	0	
Bharat Line (3)	82	0	
Hind Motor	5	12	
Walchand Motor	47	8	
India Steam	6	6	
Tata Locomotive	90	0	
Killick Industries (3)	140	0	
Ralli Ord.	166	0	
Ralli Pref.	95	0	

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 29

MILLS

Apollo 3 3-0-6
Bharat 29-12
B. Dyeing 420 19-6 23-2 17-8 18-12 17-8
Bradbury 620
C. India 235 30-8
Century 318-8 22 16
E. Textiles 286-4
Finlay 242 43 41-8 42
Gokak 242 43 41-8 42
I. U. Defd. 1-15-9 1-1-5-6
I. U. Ord. 12 12-1 12
Indore 117-8
Kohinoor 316-8 15-8 17 12-4 12-8
Laxmi 596
Madhusudan 125
Morarji 202-8
New Great 196 98
Podar 135
Shrinivas 190
Simplex 259 61 58 59 58
Standard 260 57-8 60
Swadeshi 265-8 64-8 65 61
Swan 360 62
Tata Mill 44
C. P. Rly. 105
B. Steam 236-4 38-12
Scindia 15-11 15-7 15-8 15-8-6

BANKS

Central 75 75-4
Central New 75-8
Imperial 1990
Imperial New 467-8
India 167-8
U. Commercial 40-12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 117-8
Andhra 1487-8 90
Amalgamated 10-6
Hydro 154 54-12 54
Suburban 150-10
Power 1597-8 95
Power Pref 1292-8 85
New India 50 49-12

STEELS

B. Steel 22-8 22-10 22-5-6 22-6
I. Iron 31-8 31-10 31-5
Tata Defd 1895 93-12 1906-4 1890 95 91-4
Tata Ord 336 38-12 36-8
Tata 2nd Pref 133-8 33-4 33-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 298-12
A.C.C. 177 76 76-4 76
Belapur 259-8 55-8
B. B. Old 543-12 45 40 47-8 45-10
B. B. New 205
B. B. Petrol 1-8-6 1-8-9
B. I. C. 10-2 10-1-6
I. Copper 3-1 3-0-6
Rayon Ord 66
Rayon Pref 72
P. Construction 92 92-8 91-8 91-12 91-4
Shivrajpur 40-4 40 40-8
Tata Chemical 13-2 13-3
Tata Oil 39
Walchandnagar 143-12 42-8 48-12

SPECIAL

Bank of India Coupon 17 18
Bombay Uganda 64
Ahmedabad Elec. P. Paid 49-12
Digvijay Cement Ord. 73-8

SHARP DROP IN COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 28: Cotton prices today experienced the sharpest setback since the recent dull movement started. Losses ranged up to $3.80 per bale, with the market finishing around lows.

It was the widest setback for any season since July 11, when the trade laboured under the influence of a big crop estimate. The chief cause for the upset came through heavy expansion in the volume of hedge selling. Texas and California interests especially were conspicuous sellers

Most of the late afternoon pressure was coupled with hedging against purchases of estimated 30,000 bales out of Government's pooled stock.

Difference of opinion developed as to the likely policy of producers in future. Some quarters felt increased offerings could be expected above the 37 cent line. But others pointed out that the tendency of hedge offerings to shrink around 36 3/4 cents per pound suggested the farmer was not in a hurry to sell.

The market opened off 10 to 51 points, seesawed feverishly through the midsession on alternate spells of hedging and trade buying and finished at lows and off 32 to 76 points on the day.

Following were the closings with the price range:—

Delivery	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				37.55
October	37.00	37.32	36.70	36.70
December	37.00	37.10	36.51	36.51
March	36.85	37.00	36.36	36.36
May	36.93	36.93	—	36.38
July	36.40	36.40	35.82	35.88
October	—	34.98	34.71	34.65
December	34.95	34.95	34.72	34.64
March	—	34.63	34.63	34.63
NEW ORLEANS:				
SPOT				36.35
October	37.11	37.13	36.60	36.60
December	37.00	37.02	36.45	36.45
March	36.93	36.93	36.34	36.34
May	36.85	36.89	36.31	3631
July	3633	36.36	—	35.80
October	34.83	34.92	34.75	34.70
December	34.95	34.95	34.70	3460
March	—	—	—	34.50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 28: Traders' concentration on the baseball pennant and races instead of business caused the volume on the stock exchange today to shrink to 1,390,000 shares, which was the lowest level in the month.

Prices at close reflected the lack of interest. With the exception of certain specialities which advanced sharply, and utilities, which gained moderately, stocks closed irregular. Early firmness was dissipated as trading dried up, although prices during the last hour moved up somewhat from lows.

The general average lost 12 cents, industrial 15, rail 36, while utilities gained five cents to reach a new high since September 18, 1931.

Of 1,091 issues traded, 480 declined, 345 advanced and 266 remained unchanged.

Curb sales totalled 390,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was $2,170,000.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	Rs. 39	8	0
Madras Coromandal	39	0	0
Bold	38	0	0
December-January	38	8	0
LINSEED			
Bold	37	0	0
October-November	37	2	0
February-March	37	4	0
CASTORSEED			
Madras	41	8	0
May	201	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut Local	22	10	0
Upcountry	22	2	0
October	21	10	0
November	21	9	0
Linseed Oil	20	4	0
Castor Oil	21	4	0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The market continued steady round all sections and the volume of business was moderate. Following are today's final transactions upto 12-30 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 92-9 three per cent loan 1959-61 98-11 three per cent loan 1970-75 93 four per cent loan 1960-70 107-6.

BANKS: Hindustan Com. 14-13 United Com. 40-12.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Tex. 9-12 New Victoria Ord. 2.

COALS: Bengal 590 Bharat Colliery 6-12 Burrakur 16-7 New Beerbhoom 25-2.

JUTES: Agarpara 2-3 Anglo India 349 Bengal 38 India 189 Lansdowne 215-8 Anglo India 349 Howrah 34 Megna 135-4 C T Birla 54-6.

ENGINEERINGS: Bri. Eng. 20-6 Indian Iron 31-9 Kumardhubi Eng. 7-15 Steel Corpn. 22-6.

MISCELLANEOUS: B u r m a Corpn. 2-3 Karanpura Dev. 25 Tavoy Tin As. 11 Angelo Bros. 28-12 Bharat Air 2-4 C T B I Corpn. 10 F and C Osler 5-4 Indian Aluminium 120-8 S lot Indian cable 22-2 Indian wood products 50-12 S L Jardine Henderson 161 S L Metal Box 19-8 Shree Gopal paper 15-3 Assam Saws 7-8.

SUGARS: Cawnpore 41-14 Dyer Meakin Brewery 7-2.

TEAS: Central Cachar 95 C T Hantapara 216 Sapoi 11-15 C T.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

120 Ready Japan	5	4	0
150 Ready Japan	5	1	0
120 Ready Italy	5	0	0
150 Ready Italy	5	0	0
150 D. Box Sept.		1003	
150 D. Box Oct.		1015	

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.

Chicago grains declined on commission house selling and profittaking attracted by the recent sharp advances together with the failure of killing frost to materialise over the mid-west maize and soyabean producing areas overnight. Predictions of fair weather in the north-west spring wheat belt and the easiness of cotton futures also induced selling. Meanwhile foreign demand for instates grains was reported to be slow overnight as was domestic flour business.

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.

Dec.	2.46
March	2.50
May	2.49-7/8
July	2.43-3/4

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, Sept. 28.

The Singapore market was very quiet with black lampong unchanged at 670 Straits dollars per Picul sellers ex-godown while white muntok was 895 compared with 900 previously.

SAGA OF MULATTO GIRL

CHILDREN OF STRANGERS by Lyle Saxon. Published by Robert L. Crager & Sons, New Orleans. Price $3. Pages 294.
GANDHIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT by J. C. Kumarappa. Published by Vora & Co. Ltd. Bombay. Price Re. 1 As. 4. Pages 72.
THEY ARE BETRAYING PEACE by Jean Cathala. Published by the Literaturnaya Gazeta Publishers, Moscow. Pages 232.

SOME time back we had the pleasure of reviewing in these columns a brilliant novel on racial relations in the United States South—Richard Wright's "Black Boy". Now comes another very fine story of the Deep South, Lyle Saxon's "Children Of Strangers."

Although Mr. Saxon's literary reputation was established as a Historian ("Fabulous New Orleans,' "Old Louisiana", etc.) his primary interest was in fiction and "Children of Strangers," his only novel, was his favourite book.

This novel of Louisiana is unlike any other story that has come out of the Deep South in recent years; for it is a story—simple as life is simple—of the plantation in its present day stage. What complexities result from the mingling of three different types—plantation owners, Negroes, and free mulattoes. It is chiefly the story of Famie, a mulatto girl who has inherited a small plot of land from her slave-owning ancestors, these ancestors were of mixed blood but were once as rich and as cultured as white planters; and they had always been free.

Yet in the sufferings and strivings of this mulatto girl one sees the tragedy of life for all her people—the almost but not quite-white hybrids who have an intermingling of white and Negro blood in their veins. Passionately desiring to be thought white, it is their one ambition in life to identify themselves with the whites; but the latter will not accept these mulattoes but treat them with contempt. The blacks, too, distrust them and they in their turn have a deep contempt and hatred for the Negroes. Belonging to neither one nor the other and confining themselves to their own kind, they drift about like corks on the sea of racial emotions: it is the tragedy of their race. Even so in the Cane River plantation that Mr. Saxon describes there are really four classes, first the white planter Guy Randolph and his kind; next the white 'trash' like the store clerk and his kind; then there were the mulattoes who looked down on the black peoples; and finally at the bottom of the heap were the Negroes themselves.

The Scene

The story opens on a cotton plantation in Louisiana in the early years of this century with Famie Vidal, a pretty sixteen-year-old near-white mulatto girl almost betrothed to her cousin, another mulatto Numa Lecour. But Numa has been like a brother to her and Famie cannot regard him as her lover. The thrills she seeks she finds in the arms of an escaped white felon, who unknown to the rest of the community is camping near the river. A bitterly jealous Numa betrays Famie's white lover to the sheriff and he is shot dead. An inconsolable Famie suspects Numa of the betrayal, but urged on by a blind desire to have Famie, young Numa swears to her by the crucifix that he has no hand in the betrayal.

Soon the white camper-convicts's child is born to Famie. He is the spitting image of his father and she calls him Joel after him. Now Famie goes back to Numa and they are married. But the Shadow of Numa's lie always lies partially between them and though Numa is like a father to little Joel, the latter is always first in his mother's love. Numa dies in his struggle with the land at the early age of twenty-nine, a broken, disillusioned and childless man; on his deathbed he confesses his secret to Famie and she who had grown to really love him down the years, finds it easy to forgive him.

SACRIFICES

Thereafter an old beyond-her-years famine devotes herself body and soul to young Joel; but he grows up and one day Famie finds him in the bush with a girl. She realises that if Joel is not to fall in the mire like the other mulattoes he must get away from Cane River, and so making the supreme sacrifice of her life she sends him to Chicago. She herself takes up work in the planter's house, an unheard-of-thing for a mulatto; she sells all her belongings and sends every cent she earns to an ungrateful Joel, who is ever with her in her sleeping and waking thoughts. Joel comes home once more (never to return again) and goes back the same day taking the money that Famie had obtained for him by selling her last and most-cherished worldly possession—the plot of land she had inherited from her ancestors; the money would enable Joel to start a new life in California as a pure white man.

All her sacrifices for Joel had estranged Famie from her own people, the mulattoes, who scorned her and refused to acknowledge her as their kin. Friendless and alone, she had gradually gone over to the negroes and she decides to spend the years of life left to her with a sensitive Negro Harry Tyler, who has long been a friend to her, who has grown to love her and who she feels is the only man in the world who needs her now. Thus the book ends with a ray of happiness for Famie. And though the sacrifice of her kith and kin has for Famie been the supreme sacrifice—the sacrifice of self—the story also sees the triumph of her greatest ambition; though she herself has sunk to the Negro level, Joel had become a white man. And Joel she would always remember not as the ungrateful narrow-eyed stranger to his mother that he had become, but as the naked shivering little pink and white boy she had held in her arms, blown soap bubbles with, and bathed in the blue bathtub.

GALAXY OF CHARACTERS

"Children Of Strangers" has a galaxy of characters that fall into types easily. Guy Randolph, the kindly and just though shrewd and unimaginative white planter, who holds as sacred the distinctions between whites, mulattoes and negroes; his brother Paul, the sensitive artist who believes in the fundamental equality of all human beings and who comes home only to die; Madame Aubert Rocque, the benevolent 95-year-old matriarch of the mulattoes who rules her flock with a rod of iron; Nita, the mulatto prostitute. Lizzie Balize the Negro midwife; sensitive Negro Harry Tyler, different from other Negroes, who wants to get away to a better life but who is trapped in his environment "stuck like a fly in molasses"; and finally, Aunt Dicey, Henry Jack and the other blacks—slapdash happy-go-lucky, living from one day to the next and not caring a damn!

It is hard to convey the charm of this book; Lyle Saxon has written with sympathy and deep understanding the story of Famie's sacrifice and eventual triumph and of the sorrows and suffering, the trials, tribulations and tragedy of her people!

Gandhian Economics

Perhaps next to his dynamic creed of non-violent non-co-operation the most radical and significant contribution made by Gandhiji to Indian thought has been in the economic sphere and Dr J C Kumarappa's small book is an elucidation of Gandhian economic thought, as broadly understood from the speeches, writings and publicly and privately-expressed views of the Master. The book has been published in "The Library of Indian Economics series which seeks to enable the average citizen to take an active interest in economic policy and in measures which affect the economic life of the country. One of the trusted disciples of Gandhiji and the man who was asked to put his economic ideas into practise, Dr. Kumarappa is an able exponent of Gandhian economics who has had opportunities of understanding at first hand Gandhiji's point of view.

NO DEFINITE SCHEME

As Dr Kumarappa rightly points out, there is no definitive scheme of economic thought evolved by Gandhi himself. His economic ideas are part and parcel of his general philosophy of life and truth and non-violence were the touchstones by which he judged everything, including economics. At most points his views were diametrically opposed to classical and modern economic thought for the latter is concerned primarily with applying scarce means to desirable ends and Gandhi always felt that scarcity breeds competition and competition in its turn breeds violence, which above all things he abhorred. An advocacy of Current Economy i.e. the economy of things of which nature herself has provided an abundant quantity and of which the supply is practically unlimited (such as water, earth, animals, etc.) as opposed to Reservoir Economy i.e. the economy of those things whose basic idea is a man-made scarcity (such as textile mills, industrial plants, etc.) neatly sums up Gandhian economic thought.

In the almost Utopian economy that Gandhi visualised all production would be for the use of the producer rather than for exchange and a community should only trade in those commodities in which it has genuine surpluses. All such exchanges must be carried on by barter for "money deceives and creates violence." The structure of Gandhian economy revolves around the spinning wheel-cottage industry and agriculture-village self-sufficiency axes. He felt that industrialisation in India is only wasteful as it does not profitably employ the wealth of man power the country abounds in.

NO PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Though one appreciates the naiveness and freshness of Gandhian economic thoughts one also feels that they have no practical application and can offer no solution to India's present economic ills. For India today the crying needs of the hour are mechanization of agriculture, large-scale industrialisation and artificial control of population, all of which orthodox Gandhian thought opposes. One is also bewildered by the essentially negative attitude to economic progress that Gandhi takes at almost all points; his plea for village economies, cottage industries and homogenous self-sufficient, self-sufficing units in place of industrialisation and the highly complex international organization for trade and finance that man has developed down the ages savours of economic retrogression, if not economic suicide.

Dr. Kumarappa's treatment of Gandhian economic thought is simple and authoritative though at many points he has failed to iron away or explain the inconsistencies from which Gandhi's economic thinking seems to suffer. Again students of modern economic thought will disagree with much of what the author says for he makes no attempt to bring about a synthesis of Gandhian and modern economic thought and the illustrations he uses throughout to enforce the strength of his arguments are pedestrian and lack conviction. However, as an exposition of a very important line of economic thinking, the book will be welcome!

"Betraying Peace"

My third book today "They are Betraying Peace" comes from Soviet Russia. But though published in Moscow, it is not a Russian work in the true sense of the word; for its author Jean Cathala is a communist-turned Frenchman who was for some time after the war Chief of the Information Department of the French Embassy in Moscow and who has now sought political sanctuary in the U.S.S.R. The book has been translated into English from the original French.

That Monsieur Cathala is a rabid communist goes without saying; a profound admirer of Soviet culture, notably in the sphere of international problems he feels that today the U.S.S.R. has become a beacon for the whole of progressive humanity and that both in peace and in war, the Soviet Union has been France's natural and sole ally. However, according to him France's bourgeois leaders are nothing but American lackeys who along with the rest of the Western world have for the past three decades been, and are still hatching a conspiracy for war against the Soviet Union. Hence he wants his book to be regarded in the light of 'a balance sheet of the diplomatic experience of a Frenchman who owes freedom and peace and whose work forced him to spend seventeen years of his life in cesspools where the conspiracy against the U.S.S.R. was and is being prepared." There is a lot more in the same strain.

The author has doubtless been close to all the major events that marked Franco-Soviet relations in the years between 1942 and 1948 and the facts he reports in this book are those of which he himself has been a ringside witness. But he looks at them through jaundiced eyes and his judgement is as coloured and biased as that of the anti-Communist authors who are cutting loose in the United States and the rest of the western world with their attacks on communism and the Soviet system. Lacking balance this book appears as blatant propaganda and not very subtle propaganda at that. Therein it is typical of Soviet propaganda efforts; for it abounds in the bourgeois capitalism "oppression of the workers of the world" and "Anglo-American imperialism and war-mongering" broadsides that Russia hurls with such monotonous regularity at the western world.

Thus as a statement of the Communist case the book lacks objectivity and as propaganda, it lacks finesse!

"FUSE FOR WAR"

Little in The Nashville Tennessean

Red Indian Chief Claims 7 Millions For Manhattan

Chief Swimming Eel, of the Schaghticoke tribe of Red Indians, is on the warpath. Three centuries ago the first Dutch colonists bought the island of Manhattan from the Indians for £8 worth of cloth, beads, and fripperies. Now the Chief claims that his ancestors were tricked and defrauded and demands £7,000,000 compensation.

Determined to press his appeal before the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, Swimming Eeel considers this a reasonable price for the 12½-mile neck of land on which New York now stands, and estimates it as a £100,000 fortune for each surviving member of his tribe.

Kept Awake By Luxury

High legal experts believe he has a winning case. A few years ago the Klamath Indians claimed £2,000,000 for lands in Oregon which the United States had seized without compensation. The federal courts granted them both cash and interest and other Indian tribes have been cashing in on forgotten property rights ever since.

With no counter-claim for white men's scalps, nearly all the land in the United States has been purchased from the original Indian owners and over dl. 300,000,000 (about £100,000,000) has been paid out to date. Many wise tribes reserved mineral rights. Oil was found on Oklahoma soil reserved to the Osages tribe, and the 2,000 remaining Osages have so far shared dol 280,000,000.

One of them built himself a huge Hollywood apartment house. Then he found he was unable to sleep amid the luxury, and moved a pallet bed out to the garage. A tribal cousin, despite his wealth, was bored—but eventually struck a restful volunteer job in Los Angeles directing the traffic.

It's small wonder if Chief Swimming Eeel already thinks himself in the money, but rude shocks may await him. In 1945 the Californian Indians discovered that most of the State of California had been taken from them without compensation and they sued for dol 17,000,000. The court granted the sum but said that past expenditures of the years of the U.S. government on behalf of the Indians could be deducted.

Accountants, computed the exact sum spent on seeds, blankets, knives, axes, drains, schooling, police and all other services. The Indians eventually received dol 5,000,000. But in the next twenty years they will have to pay dol. 5,000,000 for future services!

THREE FORD BROTHERS

Revolutionise Auto Industry

MASS PRODUCTION WORKS MIRACLES

ONE of the outstanding industrial sagas of the United States today is the story of the three Ford brothers, grandsons of Henry Ford, the late founder of the Ford Motor Company. In less than a decade, President Henry Ford II, 33, Vice-President Benson, 31, and William, 26, have transformed the vast Ford empire from a family-dominated company into a dynamic, modern corporation administered by a powerful executive committee, to which the Fords pass on their ideas, which are approved or rejected as are those from other company officers.

GAS-ECONOMY PRIZE-WINNER

The three Ford brothers—William, Benson and Henry II—inspect their company's 1951 Mercury automobile, which in competition with 30 other standard sedans won the American National Gas Economy Competition with an actual average of 25.524 miles per gallon.

Stimulus Of Rewards For Jobs Well Done

By M. K. Wischart

SOON after he became president of the Ford Motor Company, Henry Ford II announced that all employees could write him personally on any subject. "And," he added, "every letter is to get personal attention."

"If you mean it, that is fine," said the employee-relations manager.

"If anybody in our company feels he is not being treated right I want to know it." Mr. Ford replied.

Complaints poured in against a plant superintendent. Henry was warned that the man was one of the best; he had been with the company 35 years. "I do not care how good he is," said Ford, "he cannot stay here and abuse our people."

Foremen, called into a meeting, said they did not dare take complaints against this superintendent to the employee-relations department. They feared they would be fired. Then the superintendent was called in. Henry Ford II and his advisers listened to his story. Convinced he could not change his ways, they asked him to resign.

New Spirit

This news, the first evidence that young Ford meant what he said, inspired a new spirit throughout the organization. Today everyone knows that while Henry Ford II has the gentleness and courtesy of his father, he also has his grandfather's fire and fearlessness in going after what he wants.

Henry Ford II, who lives in a suburb of Detroit, Michigan, in the American midwest, rides to and from work in a chauffeur-driven Ford. He would prefer to drive himself, but twice a day, through the heavy city traffic—20 miles or more—is trying, and he can use the time better reading company papers.

By his associates he is regarded as his own best public-relations man. He remembers names and faces with ease, never tells newspapermen "no comment." He may say, "I do not know." Interested in every phase of the automotive business, he keeps in touch with the progress of new plants under construction, climbing ladders and getting under roofs.

Benson Ford tells how Henry and he operate as president and vice-president: "Our division sometimes gets turned down by the administration committee on things we want. Then I go to Henry and protest. 'All right,' he says, 'let us take it up with the committee again and talk it over. If they see it differently now that will be fine, but if they turn you down again, that is that.'

Toilers All

"Henry sometimes gives impulsive opinions. But, prompted by judgment and experience, he adds: 'That is the way I feel now, but after thinking it over I may change.'

After graduating from Princeton University, in the East Coast State of New Jersey, Benson Ford went to work in the experimental garage at the Ford Engineering Laboratories. There he learned automobile-engine construction by building and tearing down test motors. As head of the Lincoln-Mercury division of the Ford Motor Company since 1948 his job has been to develop the dealer organization, shape policy, and build up employee good will.

Recently a businessman who sat next to Benson at a dinner said: "Why do you and your brothers work so hard when you do not have to?"

"I do not know," answered Benson, "unless it is because of the way our father and mother brought us up."

"How were you brought up?"

"It was a way of life. The biggest thing we learned from father was that we should be honest and truthful, and somehow or other, without putting it in words, he inspired us with faith in the future of the company and pride in working to achieve things. How he did it I do not know.

"I know he had a great sense of responsibility. From Grandfather, too, we learned a lot of things, but I cannot pin them down. He was as big an idol to us as he was to many American youngsters."

William Clay Ford, known as Bill, resembles his late father in dress, manner and appearance. His mind can retain almost everything on a page after one reading. After getting his Bachelor of Science degree from Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, in February 1950, he went into the sales and advertising department of the Ford Company and then moved into industrial relations, where he is today.

In commenting on young Bill, brother Henry said, "It is too soon to characterize Bill in a business way. He has not had enough responsibility and experience. I have seen two or three jobs he has done. He analyzes well and comes up with good suggestions."

New Programme

Since 1945 a revitalizing programme has been inaugurated by the Ford Company. Few people outside the company have grasped the significance of what happened after the advent of Henry Ford II in September, 1945. From the viewpoint of modern corporate organization, the company can be said to have grown up.

Today young Henry Ford plays a key role in the organization. Committed to no one, he stands up for what he wants. If overruled by the operating committees, he can argue his case, but if he loses he accepts and enforces the decision.

The change and the part the three brothers played in it can be understood in the light of certain events that took place in grandfather Henry's day.

The genius of Henry Ford had focussed almost exclusively on mass production, through dramatic, cost-cutting shortcuts. But he could not be bothered with details. As the company branched out, the company ceased to earn as much money as in its earlier days.

Henry Ford made his only son Edsel president in 1919. The elder Ford was then 56. Edsel, who was 26, spent some years learning the business. By the time he was prepared to run the organization, it had split into two factions, each with its own theories of production, sales, and employee treatment.

Grandfather Henry put his trust in members of the old regime, whose power prevented Edsel from putting through many of the plans he felt were necessary—accurate cost-accounting and better relations with workers, dealers, and the public.

No other top Detroit automotive official ever had the unqualified admiration and love that Edsel Ford inspired, but his nature was too gentle to combat the old regime that dominated his aging father. Some who were closest to him attributed Edsel's untimely death in 1943 to that struggle.

Old And Young

After his son's death, Henry Ford resumed the presidency for a short period. But in 1945, at 82, old Henry said to young Henry: "I have decided I want you to be president."

"Grandfather," Henry Ford II ahswered, "I am not sure I am equal to it. If you want me to, I will try. But if I am going to be president, I will be it. I am going to run the company. If at any time you do not like the way I run it, let me know and I will step aside." Grandfather Henry blinked, but accepted the decision.

"There I was," Henry Ford II said recently, "thrown into this tremendous thing at 28 with little experience. I realized that Grandfather had built the company from nothing. His ideas, plans, and methods had been its guiding light in the years of its success. I had sense enough to know I could not operate the way he had; I knew I had to follow other policies. I made that clear to him from the start. After that, he gave me his support."

From first-hand experience within the organization and from talks with men who knew the business, the youthful president realized there were two big things to do first. He must improve worker relations, and he had to modernize the corporate structure.

Today, four principal committees and eight sub-committees conduct the organization. Most important groups are the 8-man executive committee and the 13-man administration committee.

These operate under a "staff-and-line" organization. From above they get authority first from the stockholders, then from the board of directors and then Henry Ford II and Executive Vice-President Ernest R. Breech.

Expansion

In what was described by labour leaders as "the finest contract in the automobile industry," Ford, in 1951, granted a 5-year non-reopenable contract which cost the company about 50,000,000 dol. annually. Recently the company took another big step toward completing modernization of its management functions. Prompted by fast-growing production needs, it broke up its General Manufacturing Operations into six separate units.

Company divisions now total 11. Each of the six new ones will be directed by a general manager. The new divisions are set up to handle special products (i.e., aircraft engines, automatic transmissions, forgings, trucks, tractors, and similar items.)

Within the next few years the Ford Motor Company expects to sell more cars and trucks than ever before. **It is going ahead with contracts and blueprints for $600,000,000 worth of new plants and equipment.**

Henry Ford II, with an eye on the production rates necessary to meet both civilian and defence needs, said: "America can produce far more today than it did five years ago—and we can go far beyond our present rates if we need to."

The bulk of the Ford family fortune has been turned over to the $250,000,000 Ford Foundation which will support activities to strengthen, expand and improve educational facilities and methods to enable individuals more fully to realise their intellectual, civic, and spiritual potentialities; to promote greater equality of educational opportunity; and to conserve and increase knowledge and enrich our culture." The Foundation owns 89.4 percent of the non-voting Ford stock. The balance is held by or for the Ford family.

Henry Ford II recently said, "I am greatly interested in the good the Foundation may be able to do. But ours is a competitive country. It is a competitive world. As long as our company is in a competitive race I am going to be happy, and as long as the race goes on our company situation will improve.

"Without this stimulus and legitimate rewards for a job well done, I would not function. Maybe I picked this up from my heredity and environment. After all, you know, as a competitor, Grandad did a pretty fair job."

That perhaps best symbolizes the new Ford business: on the one hand, the Foundation's gigantic contribution to human and social problems; on the other, a third Ford generation reaffirming the doctrine of honest, hard-hitting competition. The roaring blast furnaces of the Ford Motor Company's plants and the huge assembly lines turning out automobiles support both tenets of the Ford faith.—**PATH-FINDER.**

ART NOTES

By D.G.Vyas.

Politicians ignore arts — Questions for legislatures—Dilettantism impedes progress— Wanted artists for elections—Essentials of revival of stage—Indian artists for America —Values of artistic handicrafts.

THERE is, according to a report, a move in Madras to form a non-political party in order to represent the interests of the film, drama and dance in legislatures.

This has to be taken, in a way, as a reaction to the apathy of the political parties towards arts. It is time, now, that the province of arts is brought in line with other vital interests of the country and is thereby, assigned the importance it deserves. The political parties should be fair to arts. They should organise their own art sections and should, also, nominate a few capable artists and experts as candidates for elections.

At Legislative Level

The argument advanced by the sponsors of the movement in Madras is that the political parties are not capable of representing the interests of arts in legislatures. In certain respects, it is true; because politicians have, hitherto, neglected arts. Experience has shown that the political parties in Parliament and various state legislatures have evinced scanty and superficial interest in arts and in the problem of employment to artists. None has cared to raise the issue of arts and to plead for it seriously.

Almost every legislator or Member of Parliament will express concern for the plight of the stage, when he has to say something about it in a public function; but he will not care to persuade his party to seek legislative sanction for concession to the stage from the burden of taxes by way of encouragement. Another among the several examples is the vagaries of architecture and the divorce of art from it to which the political parties have been supremely indifferent.

Left To Laymen

So far the political parties have shown no concern for unemployment among artists. They have expressed no sympathy particularly for the musicians who were released from service with the princes. There are several questions which have now to be raised and dealt with at the legislative level, but no serious thought is given to any, as art has been a pet aversion to a large number of persons who occupy seats in assemblies and councils. No legislative body will ever be criticised for deviation from its functions, if it gives a mandate to the Government to frame practical programmes of arts so as to make them vital interests of life. It is a mistake to look upon the subject of art as in consequential in comparison to other interests.

Arts have suffered a set-back to some extent, on account of the lack of strong public opinion in support of them. The other reason is that the Government, in spite of its solicitude from their reorganisation has not displayed the urge to handle any of them in the right manner. In the official stage, arts have to be at the mercy of laymen, as they are, as a routine, assigned to the Ministries of Education which are strangers to them. And then a few politician-dilettanti, who have emerged as experts, have come to stand between the officialdom and artists.

Aggressive Dilettantism

The names of some politicians and other dilettanti have, been conspicuous in the committees and boards appointed for the film and various arts as also for other subjects. Such persons, though they hanker after several appointments, have neither the time nor earnestness to attend to any regularly. In the sphere of arts, they occupy seats which could have been legitimately allotted to accredited artists and experts. Such persons should keep themselves away from art organisation, if they have merely the ambition to shine, dominate and dictate.

There are politician-dilettanti, who cannot distinguish between Rajput and Mughal painting or between the genuine Kathak or Manipuri dance and its caricature. There are some others who do not even know the distinctions between the bacground music and playback in the film. One wonders why such dilettanti should seek appointments to the panels for artistic subjects and the film and why the Government should recognise and respect them as experts. The possible explanation is that the laymen in official positions are either incompetant to discriminate between self-styled and real experts or are unable to displease influential dilettanti in the rank of politicians.

The politicians and others, who have developed the disgusting habit of dabbling in matters artistic, have shown no seriousness about them. Dilettantism is a force which is likely to retard, if not militate against reorganisation of arts like music, dance and drama. The dominant role which such persons usually assume in committees by virtue of their political affiliations leaves the right men in a secondary position. The Government should, at least, be able to find out where and when such persons should be fitted in art organisation. Their superficial interest in arts entitles them to appear at the stage of arranging exhibitions and performances and not of actual planning.

For Political Parties

The people, for whom various arts are ultimately intended, are not able to articulate their views on the latter's organisational and administrative aspects. Even the sections among them, which are aesthetically alert, are too small to assert themselves. Consequently the resistance against interception of leadership by inexperienced hands is at its lowest. In the absence of organised and strong public opinion the artists and art experts have to encounter barriers like dilettantism, and the Government is not inclined to hear them over the heads of its advisers who are easily available to it.

The subject of arts is in no way inferior to other interests of the country which are discussed on the floor of legislatures, and for the same reason it should not be left to the discretion of the executive. The political parties should take some interest in it and select, among their candidates, exponents and experts of various arts who can represent their cases in an efficient manner. Dilettantism will begin to recede in the background if the real artistic opinion is given an opportunity to assert itself.

Revival Of The Stage

The plight to which dramatic are has been driven happened to be subject of one of the questions in Bombay's Legislative Assembly. The Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, stated rightly in his reply that dramatic art had, to some extent, suffered a set-back within the last 15 years with the advent of the screen. The fact that the screen has continued to push the stage out of its legitimate field cannot be gainsaid. The question now is how to revive the stage.

The Home Minister gave encouraging information that the question of exempting dramatic performances from the entertainment tax was under consideration of the Government. Concession in taxation is one of the ways of offering encouragement to the stage. It should be extended botn to the non-professional associations and professional companies. There should be no invidious discrimination between the two sets of the institutions when the aim is the revival of the stage. It is hoped that the Government of Bombay will decide to grant, to dramatic performances, exemption from the operation of the entertainment tax.

Apart from exemption from taxes, some active measures are also needed to stimulate resurrection of dramatic art. Theatres are the principal and urgent requirement of the groups and companies devoted to dramatic art. Bombay for instance, was once a city of theatres. Among them the Princess Theatre at Kalbadevi Road which is one of the two survivals has kept its stage alive. The crowded audiences attracted by the plays of the Deshi Natak Samaj in it shows that the demand for drama is brisk in spite of competition of the film. The Government, Municipality and public should join hands in building a few theatres and reserving them for theatrical groups and companies. The Municipal theatre will make little contribution to the revival of the stage if it is constructed at Wadala. Some measures will have to be adopted to set apart theatres for drama in other towns. One of them would be to halt the process of conversion of old theatres in various towns in cinema houses.

Just Inquiry

The movement for establishment of cultural contacts between India and other countries especially the United States is proceeding apace. The principal item on its programme is art. The latest, in this connection, is the report that the United States Government has invited the Principal of the Government College of Arts and Crafts to visit the States, so that he can observe the modern trends in fine arts. The Principal's visit will be of advantage to India only if he conveys, to her art world, the impressions gathered by him in America.

The United States has been honouring India by inviting her artists to participate in various programmes. Usually the selection is made from among the applicants. In the present case only the head of a particular institution has been invited. It is, therefore, necessary to find out whether the selection was made in consultation with the Government of India. This inquiry has to be made in view of the fact that preference was given to the Calcutta school while there are other Government schools in the country.

Craftsmen's Work

"Lobster" in baked clay and natural colours was selected by the Government of India as this country's exhibit for the International Exhibition of Ceramic Art held in Washington. One of the conditions for participation in this exhibition was that works should be entirely done by individual craftsmen and should not be specimens of mass-produced ceramic art. "Lobster" fulfils this condition, as it happens to be the work of an artisan of Ghurni in West Bengal.

In the age of machine and mass production, such hand-made works of art will be viewed as rare specimens in America but they are not unusual in India. Cottage industries of the artistic type on which the country's economy had depended to no small extent, had offered enough scope to craftsmen to produce works of art unaided by machine or hands of their coworkers. Numerous craftsmen, who are capable of producing artistic wares single-handed have survived all over the country; but they have to struggle for existence in the absence of encouragement.

"Lobster" will win admiration for India which will be little reward to the artisan of Ghurni and no stumulus to him and others like him to pursue their work. The Government had to approach such craftsmen in search of exhibits for the Washington exhibition, but it should realise the values of artistic handicrafts and take effective steps to encourage artisans engaged in their production. Such specialised industries will receive no impetus, if they are aligned with ordinary cottage industries. They must be treated as a special class. Artistic products will have to rest in museums in future, if no demand is created for them.

MOTHER AND CHILD

BY M. D. SHENDE, Sir J. J. School of Art.

Urgent

Mr. Vestcoat had a little tailor's shop on the ground floor of an eighty-storey New York skyscraper. In the morning all was as usual, but at midnight the shop was plastered with notices: "Selling Off!" "Huge Bargains!" "Clearance Sale!"

"What's the idea of your clearing out so suddenly?" asked a friend.

"The twenty-second storey is on fire," replied Mr. Vestcoat.

* *

"How do you like being a married man, Bill?"

"Oh, I find that being a husband is just like any other job; it's much easier if you like your boss."

* *

"Ethel, I'm ashamed of you! I saw that Frenchman in the hall kissing you repeatedly. Why didn't you tell him to stop?"

"I couldn't."

"You couldn't? Why not?"

"I can't speak French."

My Dear Sisters And Brothers

IT is with the idea of giving children a proper kind of education and guidance that the Government of Bombay have decided to establish a Children's Centre in the City—probably the first of its kind in India.

A place like the Charni Road Gardens, with sea in the front, should, indeed, be ideal for the purpose For the youth an important factor in his development is the way in which he passes his leisure hours. And a Centre like this would afford him an opportunity to have the amusement we all need for our recreation, also calculated to enable an all-round development of his physical strength, qualities of character and the various aptitudes which are in the formative stage. The method to be used for that will rightly be different in kind and spirit from that of a school but it will be essentially educational.

This method will be to bring children together in their leisure time for recreation, based on the belief that recreation is a medium of education in the most liberal sense, and that how a child spends his leisure hours will be an important determinant of man or woman, he or she is to become. It will, therefore, be a 'school' of discipline, but the discipline will be that of a democracy in which the citizen is primarily responsible for the fulfilment of those duties which citizenship implies. In most of his life, the child is under orders—at home as well as at school, but this Centre will be his own affair. Here he will be able to develop his different interests and various kinds of skill in an atmosphere of freedom and happiness.

What Is Education?

Ordinarily, when we speak about education, it is understood to be the stereotyped instruction given in the teaching of the three R's. And are not the so-called educational methods of the school to a great extent unsuitable to adolescents, during their period of formation—if only for the reason that they are impracticable? You cannot treat young people who are members of a group as you may those who are under your control whether they will or not. We have our own experience that in schools we used to feel much suppressed—hardly were we allowed to do any creative work, and we had to finish a set curriculum within a set interval of time. It is a happy augury though, that with the passing of time, the methods are being improved—the "Rod" has given place to "Love"?—and self-expression is being encouraged—but, we ask, in how many schools?

Out of the small happenings of everyday affairs we as also children create patterns of living that are made up not only of what we do and how we do it but also of attitudes and feelings. There is infinite variety in the details of these patterns, as varied as the individuals who create them. Each of us has certain spiritual feelings and religious beliefs which we wish to pass on to our children. Each of us has certain cultural and social patterns which are passed on to our children somehow whether we wish so or not. But despite these divergences, there emerges a general tendency, a composite picture, which can be associated with a group, a nation or even a group of nations.

Democratic Living

For us the principles of democratic living are the core and product of our past traditions and our present convictions and beliefs. We are beginning to see that the findings of psychiatry and mental hygiene coincide with and confirm these principles. Wholesome personality development as well as a sound society must be based on a fundamental respect for the individuals, giving each person a chance to develop to his best capacity and to share in the privileges and responsibilities of the group. For the development of the mature people as well as for a sound society, these principles must be incorporated in the simple experiences of child life. Who knows, amongst these children, we have latent Leaders with great potentialities, for every walk of life? All facilities, therefore, should be given to them for their proper growth.

It is a matter for gratification that in this country we have a Children's Movement which has been working on these lines since the last twenty-five years The Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—was not able to progress satisfactorily during foreign rule, but after independence, its worth has begun to be recognised. We are in the habit of referring to the work in various fields being carried on in foreign countries. But you may be aware that the British Ministry of Education realised the value of the "out-of-school" activities almost similar to those of the Balkan-ji-Bari only after the findings of a Special Committee, appointed in this behalf in the year 1947, which issued a report to that effect in the year 1948. Should we not be proud that in this respect, our country had been leading?

Children's Centre

The attention of the Government was drawn sometime back by the Balkan-ji-Bari for starting a Children's Centre containing different kinds of amenities for boys and girls and we are happy that the idea has fructified, and a personality like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel performed the Foundation-Stone Laying Ceremony of the Centre. We are sure the public-spirited philanthropists will help it in all possible ways to make the Centre an ideal and exemplary one—for who is not a children's well-wisher?

The Charni Road Garden, as has already been announced, will be exclusively for children who will have a full scope of using the special play materials erected there. The building will house a Special Children's Library, a Special Children's Museum and a Special Children's Arts and Handicrafts Section. All boys and girls without any distinctions—cultural or social—irrespective of any class, rich or poor, any religion, Hindu or Muslim, any province, Bombay or Bengal, will be most welcome to carry on their activities here unitedly—and they will be allowed to follow their own interests, to do what they can do best, and thus develop their abilities.

An Appeal

Rajratna Pratapraj G. Mehta, Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Children's Centre has issued the following appeal in this connection:—

The BAL BHAVAN—Children's Centre—a building, spacious and planned with imagination and love for children, situated on the sea-shore at Chowpatty Sea-Face, to be beautifully equipped and decorated, is slowly rising up in Bombay. It is intended to be a cultural centre for children and will satisfy their need for emotional and artistic nourishment and development. Neither schools nor their homes in Bombay can fulfil the requirements of the child. The Centre will contribute to the free growth of the child's personality by providing opportunities to grow up in a free atmosphere which will stimulate but not coerce the nature of the child and will help him to find himself.

Realising the immense potentiality and the great need of such a Centre the Bombay Government has, even in these times of financial stringency, taken the bold step of providing a building which will cost about Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs It has received donations of a total amount of about Rs. 85,000 so far from the Sir Ratan Tata Charities, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Peace Celebration Fund, to be earmarked for endowment purposes.

Just near the entrance on one side is the Reading Room 60'x30', and on the other side is an Auditorium 50'x30'. There are smaller rooms for offices, etc. The rooms will be decorated with paintings and models by good artists.

The Dream

But the building alone, though a very important factor in the Centre, cannot fulfil the dream of a Children's Centre for culture and recreation. It needs much more

The furniture (cup-boards, tables, etc.) and the books and the educational equipment such as a projector, radio, gramophone, etc., will have to be provided. Educational toys and recreational indoor games will also be necessary. The Auditorium will have to be fully equipped for dramatics and entertainment by the children and for the children. Children's books, games and several other things are needed.

This is the century of the child, and Bombay is the pioneer in social and cultural matters. We expect Bombay donors to contribute handsomely to this scheme and thus make this Centre a model for all. It will bring to the children great joy and happiness.

Though the Bombay Government has taken the lead by giving the money for the building, it can hardly be expected to bear the whole cost.

The total requirement is only about one lakh immediately—Rs 50,000 for Books, Projector, Radio, Magic Lantern, Gramophone, Educational Toys, Games, etc., and Rs. 50,000 for Furniture, i.e., tables, chairs, cup-boards, scientific apparatus, games, etc.

This is a very modest amount, and any Bombay donor who has love for children can meet the bill. We appeal to the generous public to respond with enthusiasm.

A HAPPY GATHERING

Nagpada Neighbourhood House Balkan-ji-Bari group.

A Bus Ride

Our Sister Mohini Nayak has sent the following story:-

One day Mother came into the nursery when Pratap and Nanak were putting on their things to go for their morning walk.

"I want you to do a little shopping for me, Nurse," she said. "Take the children in a bus: it is too far to walk".

Pratap and Nanak were delighted. They sometimes got a little tired of walks in the Park and loved to go shopping.

It was a March morning with a fresh wind blowing, and as they boarded the bus, Pratap began to climb up the stairs.

"Not on top today, dear," Nurse said. "There's a bitter wind blowing, and you have got a little cold."

"Rubbish"! said Pratap, forgetting his manners. "I'm not going inside the stuffy old bus: I'm going outside. "And he clambered up the stairs as quickly as he could.

"Pass along inside, please," growled the conductor, and Nurse was hustled in before she could say any more.

Pratap sat in the very front seat outside. He really felt a little uncomfortable, but he pretended he didn't, and turned his coat-collar up and prepared to enjoy himself.

How pretty the Park looked: the grass so green, the trees nodding slowly, and the flowers adding to the colourful beauty of the surroundings.

"Shivaji Park!" shouted the conductor; and Pratap got up and made his way down the stairs—rather slowly, because he knew he was in for a scolding.

Nurse and Nanak were standing on the pavement

'Oh, Pratap!" cried his brother in great excitement. "What do you think? Uncle got in at Matunga, and just look what he has given me to spend." And he opened his hand and showed a shining One-Rupee. "And he's asked me to go to tea with Auntie and Sheila."

Pratap did not say a word; he was probably thinking that riding inside might not have been so bad after all.

A Shooting Star

Brother Frank Albert has tried to explain in as simple a manner as possible, what a shooting star is. This will add to your general knowledge

When you have been walking home in the dark, perhaps you have seen a star shoot across the sky. Speaking with strict truthfulness, there is no such thing as a shooting star. Should a real star come very near to the earth, we should all be burnt up by the heat long before the collison actually occurred. What we call "Shooting Stars" are really meteorites which are quite small bodies.

In the United States

September is a wonderful month in the United States, writes Mary Willard. It's coolness, after summer's enervating heat, stimulates a return to the work-aday routine of the three seasons—autumn, winter and spring. In summer most children are not in school. Families may go on a vacation trip together, often to a part of the country new to them. This means that people are sometimes away from home during part of the summer.

The beginning of the school year in September is of vast importance to American households. To thousands of children September brings a day they have long awaited— the day when they first enter school. Children usually start kindergarten when they are five years old. Some who do not begin their school careers then enter the elementary school at the age of six.

The Winner

And, now, an anecdote to make you smile, received from Brother Ebrahim Jaffar:—

A mother offered one large and one small piece of chocolate to her two children, saying: "Now, I wonder which of you has the better manners?"

"Oh, Ahmed has!" replied Shirin quickly taking the larger piece

Children's Activities

Boys and girls have a number of activities, and if they will write to me about them, and send also photographs, whenever convenient, I shall be glad to publish them.

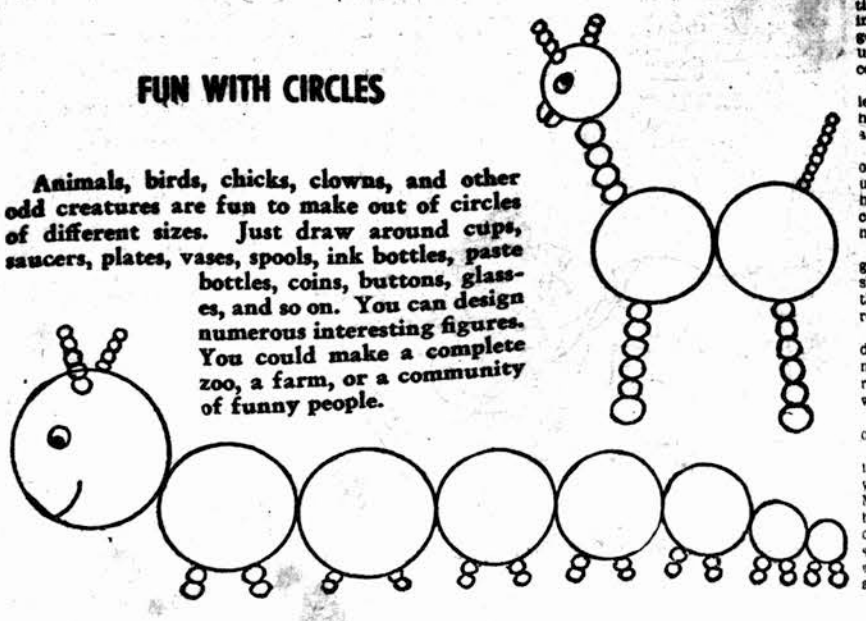
Have you or have you not yet joined your great brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Children have lots of mirth and merriment in this premier All-India Children's Association. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada "Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age.

I expect you will write to me something soon—Well, so long, and more next Sunday!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

FUN WITH CIRCLES

Animals, birds, chicks, clowns, and other odd creatures are fun to make out of circles of different sizes. Just draw around cups, saucers, plates, vases, spools, ink bottles, paste bottles, coins, buttons, glasses, and so on. You can design numerous interesting figures. You could make a complete zoo, a farm, or a community of funny people.



Perfect Lie Detector

(Continued from Page 2)

and despair. People automatically reach upward and outward to express faith, fervour and love of life. But pessimism, dejection and disgust are expressed in downward movements. Outward gestures, away from the body, indicate the candid, warm or extrovert personality. Inward gestures, toward the body, portray coldness, inhibition, self-protection and introverted personality.

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When a man folds his arms over his chest, he is likely to be in a highly resistant and even combative mood.

When the little woman, listening to your alibi, turns her head slightly away from you with a sidewise glance, there is doubt expressed.

People who cock their heads to one side are quick on the trigger. They are also quick to forgive, whimsical and imaginative.

Those who gesticulate with both hands when talking are warm and intense and are dominated by their feelings rather than their judgment.

You may belive that shifty eyes are a tip-off to a guilty conscience, but it is well to know that hardened criminals often can control their eyes with brazen assurance People who stare abstractedly into space are usually of an artistic bent, and often lacking in vitality. Those who habitually look down on the ground are apt to be unbusinesslike, or given to abstract rumination

●

The way speakers address themselves to their audiences frequently tells more than the words they utter. Those who rest their elbows on the lectern are practical, assured and confident. Those who grasp both corners of the speaker's stand firmly in their hands are determined and aggressive, but not entirely sure of their opinions and inclined to be verbose.

Speakers who raise their arms at shoulder level, hands outstretched, are usually demagogical, able to project themselves magnetically to a crowd. Hitler, Mussolini and Huey Long used this gesture.

The quality of a handshake offers insight into character. The too forceful grip of the fourflusher, all pretense and make-believe, consists of a firm but quick and spasmodic squeezing motion. The handclasp of the gufleless and uninhibited is a vigorous pumping of hand and arm. The overquick handshake is that of an incorrigible self-seeker. By contrast the lingering handclasp is warm and ingratiating, generally bespeaking a gregarious personality. Grasping the arm of the other person while shaking hands marks a sincere, spontaneous man responsive to affection and friendship.

●

Study the way people smoke. The executive under pressure put but his cigarette with a rubbing motion The distracted or absentminded smoker lets his cigarette burn out in the tray. The fellow who crushes his cigarette stub to fragments is telling you that he is irascible, irritable or resentful of life. A man who cups his cigarette in his hand can be put down as a shrewd strategist and analyst.

The fellow who gazes intently at the smoke of his cigarette while talking with you, may be manoeuvring you into a trap—or announcing that he sees through your little game.

Appraising people from outward actions calls for practice. Remember always that no one sign tells the whole story. You must be careful to use common sense in judging what you see and remember that it is the nature of personality to be complex. Experience and study gradually teach you which assumptions are safe and which are likely to lead you astray. You will be surprised to find that sometimes people can be heard better by looking at them than by listening to them.

OLD GLORIES OF SNUFF

I'VE got th'head-ache: give me then. boy, the snuff-box,
Fill'd with Hoare's best snuff, a reviving mixture,
Best of all snuffs: that will relieve me more than
Strasburg or Hardam's.

By THOMAS SEAFORD

GEORGE DYER, friend of Charles Lamb, was no poet, and the only excuse for quoting from his poor experiment in Sapphics is that it is one of the few rhymed tributes to snuff, writes the author in 'John O'London's Weekly'

Most of our minor pleasures have their ardent apologists. Byron, Lamb and Calverley have hymned tobacco; Chesterton, Belloc and many another have roared in praise of wine and beer; and rousing songs have been sung to roast beef and its trimmings. But except for a few bits and pieces scattered here and there, snuff seems to have been a little neglected....Or have I missed something?

That can hardly be, for Mr. Hugh McCausland would surely have found it. His **'Snuff and Snuff-Boxes'** (Batchworth Press, 18s.) **is a full-scale study of snuff, snuffing and snuffers, tracing the story of the "pungent grains" from the days of Columbus to the days before yesterday.**

New Craze

It was a Franciscan friar, Romano Pane, who first saw the Indians sniffing tobacco dust through hollow canes, and hurried home from the New World to tell us all about it. The craze soon became a habit on the Continent, and one of its earliest addicts was Catherine de Medici who followed the Indian fashion and inhaled her snuff through a tube.

It was not until the 18th century that snuff caught on in England. So rapidly did it then conquer the fashionable world that "within the first half of Queen Anne's reign tobacco came to have little meaning, so far as the beaumonde was concerned, beyond snuff."

Smoking was temporarily snuffed out, looked down upon as vulgar, and both Court and Fashion tabooed it. So, too, in the clubs and the coffee-and chocolate-houses, where the wits and gossips foregathered. At Boodle's, Brooks's and White's smokers were an insignificant minority, while the busy snuff-boxes were ever opening and closing.

And what a wonderful crowd those coffee-house snuffers were: Dryden, Addison, Swift, Steele, Pope, Fielding, Goldsmith, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Johnson, Garick, with Lamb and Leigh Hunt and all their brilliant circle.

Talleyrand, who visited England in 1791, considered snuff indispensable to a diplomat,

in that the opening of his snuff-box and the taking of a pinch allowed him time to think out an answer to an awkward question or conceal his reaction to an adversary's statement.

Scott heavily sprinkled the Waverley Novels with snuff and Cowper thought that the scented dust

Does thought more quicken and refine
Than all the breath of all the Nine.

Repartee

OF course, the new habit had its enemies, among whom was the famous Doctor Abernethy. When asked if snuff was harmful to the brain, "That it cannot be," he said, "since nobody possessing any brain would dream of taking it."

Advent Of Smoking

After its heyday of the 18th century snuffing began to dwindle and smoking crept into fashion again, though Queen Charlotte did her best to keep the snuff-box going. In February, 1804, Her Majesty—"Snuffy Charlotte" to her more irreverent subjects—ordered 12 lb of Morocco snuff at 8s. 6d. a pound, and three months later a further 6 lb. But snuff was certainly on its way out, and the later accounts of the Royal household show a growing demand for pipes and Latakia.

Though it is assumed that the Queen's snuff orders were intended to supply her current needs, and perhaps those of some of her household, some of the quantities which her son, the Prince, continued to buy may have had another purpose than immediate use. For many years, as Regent and King, he added to and built up a private store of snuff, which he put by as though he were laying down a cellar of wine for the consumption of another generation. At length this Royal collection of snuffs came to fill an entire room at Windsor, and by the time of its owner's death had reached such proportions that it had to be disposed of by sale.

Among the notables still loyal to Bureau Gros and Etrennes Fin, the old ledgers of Fribourg & Treyer, the famous Maymarket snuff house, tell of the Bishop of Ely who, in 1803, bought from two to six pounds of snuff at a time; of the Hon. Mr. Wellesley, later to win Waterloo; and of Captain Hardy of the old **Vanguard**, Nelson's shipmate, whose snuff-box is now treasured in today's H.M.S. **Vanguard**.

What of snuff today?....That is a difficult question to answer. For your snuffer is not a demonstrative person. Walk London's streets for an hour and you will see a score of pipes, a hundred cigarette smokers, but not one snuff-box. Do our snuffers snuff in secret, diving down dark alleys, into doorways, for a surreptitious pinch?

Among those still faithful are the followers of certain trades and professions which make smoking difficult during working hours.

Mr. McCausland tells us that the carrying of a snuff-box is a long established custom among tailors and cloth-workers; in courts of law snuff has always had a place, and generations of barristers and judges have figured among the customers of the older snuff houses; drivers and conductors of many motor-buses use snuff...snuff is taken in both Houses of Parliament, and in the Commons a communal snuff-box is maintained for the use of Members; as an antidote to coma snuff has certain advocates in the Civil Service.

Snuff-taking is traditional and very general among printers, compositors, and night-workers on newspapers.

This last fact, and the proximity of the Temple and the Law Courts, may explain why Fleet Street has room for two famous snuff firms: Radford's and the Hardham's mentioned in Dyer's lines.

Mr. McCausland calls Fleet Street a snuffy thoroughfare, and it was in a printing office there that I last saw a snuff box in use, years ago. There is a certain ritual about snuffing which is carefully observed by its enthusiasts, a prescribed form of gesture, reminding one of the "nice conduct of a clouded cane."

In Fleet Street

The two men, both compositors, walked towards each other. One, I fancy, had been on holiday. As they drew near each dipped thumb and forefinger into a waistcoat pocket, fetched forth his little box, tapped twice on the lid, and opened it. Each took a pinch from the other's box, snuffed it; and then, and not until then, they spoke That gesture was their greeting, their "Good morning," their "How goes it?"

The two taps on the lid were to settle and level the contents in the box, so that none of the precious dust should be spilled.

That much is all that is left of the flamboyancy of the 18th century, when, in the **Spectator** of those days, some Professor Turveydrop, well versed in the correct deportment, thus advertised:

The exercise of the Snuff-Box according to the most fashionable Airs and Notions, in opposition to the exercise of the Fan, will be taught with the best plain or perfumed Snuff.

Sneezing of course, was and still is a dreadful breach of good manners, and any young buck of today who thinks of taking up snuff should remember the advice given by Mr. John Smauker, the select Bath footman, to Sam Weller:

"Do you do anything in this way, sir?" inquired the tall footman....

"Not without sneezing," replied Sam.

"Why, it is difficult I confess," said the tall footman. "It may be done by degrees, sir. Coffee is the best practice. I carried coffee, sir, for a long time. It looks very like rappee, sir."

One more hint for the tyro, this time from Betsy Prig, who is instructing her cup-mate, Mrs. Gamp, in the right construction of a salad:

"And don't go dropping none of your snuff it. In gruel, barley water, apple tea, mutton broth, and that, it don't signify. It stimulates a patient. But I don't relish it myself."

Though snuffing may be less popular now than in Augustan days, Mr. McCausland's excellent history tells us that the demand for snuff has been going up in some districts "where it recommends itself to many people as an economical alternative to smoking."

Do I see some of you taking a walk down Fleet Street, to ask the prices of Light Dutch, Gros Grain or Masulipatam?

Progressive Artiste

"I HAVE been a fool all my life," violinist Fritz Kreisler told his biographer, Louis Lochner. "But a progressive one. When the phonograph became popular I decided that I must resist this medium because it would kill concerts.

"Then came the radio", he added, "and I fought that for a long time.

"But, as I said, I'm progressive. Now I am resisting television!"

A lifelong pedestrian bought a bicycle. On his way home to the suburbs he had to make a call and left the bicycle outside the shop. Having made his purchase, he forgot the bicycle and, from force of habit, boarded a bus.

On his arrival home his wife, much to his astonishment, reminded him that he had gone away in the morning on his bike. He took the next bus for the City, and to his surprise found the bicycle where he had left it.

As a token of his appreciation of the honesty of his fellow citizens he decided to make an offering to the less fortunate ones. So he cycled to a church and deposited a contribution in the poor-box.

With his heart full of joy he left the church—and found that his bicycle had gone.

THE ROYAL REVENGE

At the height of Queen Victoria's reign, the newly appointed British Minister to Bolivia attended a feast given by the dictator, Mariano Melgarejo, during which the dictator had his current mistress brought in and ordered all the gentlemen to salute her. The British Minister refused flatly, whereupon Melgarejo ordered him denuded, set backward upon a mule, and drummed out of the capital.

When Victoria heard of this insult to the Empire, she was furious. She ordered out the navy, but was advised that Bolivia had no seacoast. So she summoned the Prime Minister and ordered that Bolivia be stricken from the map for all time. It was reported at the time that the Queen, with a pair of scissors wielded by her own hand, actually cut the undesirable republic out of existence. Thereafter, on the map of the world hanging in the House of Commons the spot once representing Bolivia appeared in solid black; geographies made no reference to it; and for many years, so far as England was concerned, Bolivia ceased to exist.

Nature's Big Hoax

(Continued From Page 2)

John Ross in 1818 first reporte a new mountain range north Baffin Land. But they couldn penetrate the icy wastes to e plore it. Later, in 1906, Admir Robert Peary sighted a simil range, and named it "Crock Land."

●

Seven years later, the Museu of Natural History outfitted costly expedition headed Commdr. Donald B. MacMill to map "Crocker Land." Ma Millan soon discovered how el sive Peary's "white summits of distant land really were. Char were useless, the expedition w plagued by bad weather, and h ship eventually became locked the floes. But MacMillan took o on foot with a crew of surveyo The farther they walked, the fa ther the mountains retreate Days, later, the team admitted d feat. Observation had proved co clusively that no such place "Crocker Land" existed

The first man to explain mira es scientifically was Napoleon mathematician, Gaspard Mong While in Egypt with the Frenc conqueror, Monge became intr gued with the lakes-in-the-dese phenomenon. He called it mirag after the French mirer "to gaze

Layers of air of varying de sity, Monge discovered, cau light waves to bend and re fract upward. Ordinarily, lig waves start on a straight cours then bend down-ward slightl But hot-air layers near th ground, surmounted by cool layers, "bounce' light waves u ward. Thus, the image of an o ject miles away would be carri on an upward curve until it can within view of one who could n otherwise see it. Occasionall this phenomenon makes thin hang in mid-air, sometimes i an inverted position. Visitors New York are occasionally ama ed to see the city, from the low harbour, as if it were "standin on its own head."

●

But undoubtedly the most fa tastic case of nature's practic joke originated in Paris, whe a duplicate inverted Eiffel Tow was seen, balanced on its point pinnacle atop the original!

Virtually everyone has witnes ed at least one form of mirag illusion. Science calls this th "inferior mirage." Every tourist has seen motor cars moving alon a shimmery hot highway as ploughing through water. Th happens when the motorist some distance from the objec and on a spot close to the lev of the heated surface.

Such an illusion even mocke Dr Roy Chapman Andrews, th explorer.

He was travelling across th Gobi Desert in Mongolia one ho day when he noted, in the di tance, a lake with a small woo ed island. Birds moved lazily i the water. As he started dow a slope, the island was replace by a herd of antelope.

Only their heads had shown above a hot air layer, makin their horns appear as birds o the lake. The "water" was re fracted light from the sky.

●

Perhaps the most famous o all mirages is the legendar 'Fata Morgana.' This illusion apparently a harbour city com plete with glistening palaces an inhabitants, has been seen sinc the 16th century in the Strait of Messina, between Sicily an the Italian mainland. A romanti tale holds that this city is th kingdom of King Arthur's sister Morgan Le Fay And since sh was a fairy, her city reappear periodically above the water surface so she can lure unsuspect ing seamen to her dungeons.

Today, when the white-walle city of Fata Morgana arises above Messina mists superstitious Sicil ians cross themselves and murmur a prayer. It may be only a mi rage, they say, but there is no use taking chances where sorcery is involved.

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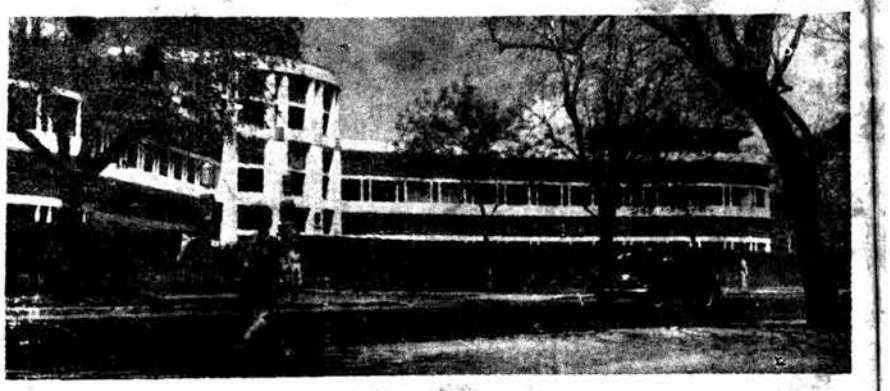
Sumiati Subroto of the Indonesian Unit of the A.I.R.



Charming View of Broadcasting House, New Delhi.

'VOICE OF INDIA' MOST POPULAR IN IRAN

AIR Overseas Service

IN little over a decade All-India Radio has projected itself on the shortwave map of the world.

Successively adapting itself to the exigencies of war, the problems of the post-war years and the reorientation following Independence, the Overseas Services of AIR has come to be known abroad for its reliability and objectivity.

It was on the 1st of October, 1939, that a half-hour service in Pushtu went on the air signalling the first broadcast from India addressed to listeners outside the country.

Today the All-India Radio broadcasts in 12 languages for over 20 hours daily reaching listeners in widely scattered areas of the world.

Largely employed during the war for propaganda, the External Services were reorganised after Independence for conveying India's message across the frontiers to other nations. In the General Service, directed to the six million odd Indians abroad, the object is to entertain and report on events and developments in the country. The programmes in the seven foreign languages seek to strengthen ties of friendship, and forge cultural links. A quotation from Mahatma Gandhi inscribed in the foyer at the entrance to Broadcasting House says: "I want the culture of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible, but I refuse to be blown off my feet by any of them."

In addition to the 23 daily news bulletins, the External Services carry talks and commentaries explaining India's view-point to the overseas listener. For the task of putting over the programmes in Arabic, Persian, Afghan-Persian, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese and Indonesian, AIR employs 36 foreign nationals hailing from eleven different countries, apart from the 14 Indians who are qualified in

Recordings of Indian Music played by AIR Orchestra being present by Miss Masani, Director of External Services, to the head of the Thailand Atheletic Team to the Asian Games.

Speaks In 12 Languages

the languages in which AIR broadcasts. The output in these foreign languages alone takes more than eleven hours' transmission time on an average day.

The foreign language services are fed by a large number of records, scripts, and electrical recordings from the different target areas. Quran recitation, for instance, is recorded at Cairo where AIR has a regional office and flown to Delhi for broadcast in the Arabic Service.

Exchanges

Exchange of broadcast material between AIR and foreign radio organisations widens the scope of variety in the programmes. It has an ultimate cultural significance as well. Indian music, —instrumental and orchestra has been exchanged with the music of countries such as Japan, Lebanon, Indonesia, Switzerland, Germany, etc. Over 100 recordings of Indian music have been sent abroad and used by broadcasting organisations in different foreign countries.

Judging from the 5,000 and odd letters that are received every month in the External Services, AIR is popular with listeners abroad.

"Your news service is most up to date and informative," "I cannot but congratulate you with regard to your musical programme", "I want to thank you for your folk music programme," etc., are some of the comments from foreign listeners.

In less than twelve years the overseas service of All-India Radio has established itself among shortwave listeners. Justice William Douglas of America said in a recent article that the 'Voice of India' was the most popular in Iran

WORTH QUOTING

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER: Propaganda is baloney disguised as food for thought.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM: The unfortunate thing about this world is that good habits are so much easier to get out of than bad ones.

DOUGLAS JERROLD: It is so easy to be good-natured I wonder anybody takes the trouble to be anything else.

ED. HOWE: One of the difficult tasks in this world is to convince a woman that even a bargain costs money.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS: There are two kinds of men who never amount to much—those who cannot do what they are told and those who can do nothing else.

EDDIE CANTOR: I wonder where mothers learn all the things they tell their daughters not to do.

MARY MARSH: The only time a woman wishes she were a year older is when she is expecting a baby.

BING CROSBY advising expectant father Jimmy Stewart on child care: It's easy. Just pretend they're somebody else's. Everybody knows how to raise the other guy's kids.

SENECA: If you would make a man happy, do not add to his possessions but subtract from the sum of his desires.

VOLTAIRE: Judge a man by his questions rather than his answers.

A rehearsal of the Carnatak Music Orchestra under Conductor T. K. Jairam Iyer.

Mohd. Auda (centre) commentator in the Arabic Unit of AIR, discusses some ancient manuscripts with Maulvis at the Dar-ul-uloom Deoband.

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